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CHUNGKING FORCES GIVEN HEAVY BLOW IN HONAN PROVINCE

Enemy's Attempts to Penetrate Occupied Areas Repulsed By Japanese Units

300 CHIANGSTERS KILLED

Food Shortage Due to Overflowing of New Yellow River Forced Action

Domei

KAIFENG, Honan Province, September 20.—Reflecting the severe shortage of materials in Chungking controlled areas due to the overflowing of the New Yellow River in Honan Province, the Chungking forces recently made several abortive attempts to penetrate into Japanese occupied areas in search of materials and were repulsed each time by the Japanese Forces, leaving behind 300 dead and a large quantity of ammunition, it was revealed.

A group of 80 Chungking troops which on September 15 attempted to penetrate the northern Honan area near Kwanchuang, on the bank of the New Yellow River was routed by a Japanese guard unit, leaving 70 dead behind.

In a surprise attack, the Hasegawa Unit on September 11 dealt a smashing blow to 500 enemy troops infesting the vicinity of Hsinanma, south of Hwaiking in the northern part of Honan Province. The enemy left behind 158 dead and 86 rifles.

Moreover, the Ishiyama Unit on September 11 engaged an enemy unit of 200 in the neighborhood of Chikang, 16 kilometers northeast of Kinhsien in the eastern part of Honan Province. The enemy left behind 23 dead in their confused retreat.

It was also disclosed that the Kobayashi Unit in a punitive drive on September 10 encountered a batch of 400 Chungking troops in the vicinity of Tungyangkiao, 10 kilometers east of Tsungsu on the bank of the New Yellow River, and drove them across the river. The enemy left behind 63 dead.

MONEY-LENDERS IN BURMA MUST OBTAIN LICENSES

New Regulations Effective Sunday to Protect Public From Exorbitant Interest

Domei

RANGOON, September 18.—With the object to protect the Burmese public from the exploitation of unscrupulous money-lenders, the Japanese Military Administration has decided to promulgate and put into immediate effect on Sunday new regulations governing money-lending transactions in Burma, it was learned today.

The measures are designed to safeguard the people in general from special pawn-brokers, which constitute Burma's popular banking facilities and which have been known to issue loans at exorbitant interest ranging from 15 to 20 per cent.

Under the new regulations, all money-lending facilities will be subject to licensing and their transactions will be governed by a fixed rate of interest, while all money-lenders will be requested to file a report on their transactions every six months. Under the licensing system, operating permits will be subject to renewal every two years.

It is expected that the Burmese public will greatly profit from the proposed money-lending regulations.

Correction

The Japan Times and Advertiser of September 20 erroneously reported that His Excellency Nai Direck Jaiyanama, present Thai Ambassador to Japan, served as secretary-general of the delegation which went to Europe in 1935 to induce King Prajadhipok to abdicate and to invite the present King to the throne. The report should have read that the delegation went to induce King Prajadhipok not to abdicate, but failed, whereupon it invited the present King to assume the throne.

Former Chief of Army In Hawaii, Short, Hired By Ford Plant in Texas

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—Major-General Walter Short, commanding general of the Hawaiian Department at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, was recently employed by the Ford Motor Company in Dallas, Texas, as traffic manager, according to a dispatch reaching here from Detroit. Major-General Short, together with Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Fleet, was dismissed from service on account of incompetency in the Pearl Harbor debacle. Since then he has been out of a job.

CHINA EXPECTS MUCH FROM TANI AND AOKI

Two New Ministers Esteemed By Wang Officials and Press Circles

BOTH ARE SINOLOGIST

See Strengthening of National Government and Weakening Of Chungking

Domei

NANKING, September 20.—High expectations are held by National Government leaders and press circles here for the future activities of the new Japanese Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and the new Minister Without Portfolio Kazuo Aoki, both of whom are known as possessing a deep understanding of Chinese affairs.

Mr. Aoki won the confidence of the Chinese leaders in his past capacity as economic adviser to the National Government. His work in the above post contributed greatly toward the stabilization of financial and monetary conditions within the areas under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China.

With Mr. Tani as Foreign Minister, official circles here believe that definite strides will be made in the field of diplomacy toward crushing the Chungking regime.

Berlin Hails Appointment

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—Hailing the first voice of the new Japanese Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, the Voelkischer Beobachter today editorially said that his statement has confirmed that Japan's foreign policy will not be changed.

Though Britain and the United States have expected a change of policy following the re-organization of the Japanese Cabinet, the paper declared the challenging words of the new Japanese Foreign Minister shocked London and Washington.

Meanwhile, quoting the statement of Japanese Foreign Minister Tani that Japan should fight for construction and should construct to fight it out, the National Zeitung at Essen editorially asserted that these words indicate the firm determination of the Japanese nation to establish a New Order in defiance of any difficulty and hardship.

Sees Axis Ties Strengthened

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—The appointment of Masayuki Tani to the post of Foreign Minister is being welcomed enthusiastically by political circles here, while Foreign Office circles declared that the new appointment can only serve to strengthen the friendly ties between Japan and the Axis Powers in Europe.

The same source said Japan's new Foreign Minister Tani served as a diplomatic representative of Japan in various countries in Europe and is, therefore, well versed in European affairs. For this reason, it continued, there is no doubt that the friendly ties existing between Japan and the Axis Powers in Europe will be further consolidated by his appointment as Foreign Minister.

The first voice of the new Foreign Minister endorsed this view and at the same time reiterated to the world the determination of Japan, Germany and Italy to carry the World War II to a victorious end for the avowed purpose of constructing a New World Order, Foreign Office circles said.

REICH PLANES SINK 38 ALLIED VESSELS IN ARCTIC CAMPAIGN

Attack Strong British Convoy Of Transports Despite Inclement Weather

U-BOATS TAKE ACTIVE PART

One Destroyer Sunk With Two Escort Ships and Another Warcraft Damaged

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 20.—The German air force, braving the rough weather in the Artic seas, staged a fierce attack on a large convoy formation of British transports on September 13 and succeeded in sending to the bottom 38 vessels aggregating 270,000 tons besides the warships which were either sunken or damaged, the German High Command announced this morning in a special communique.

"Reich bombers, with the support of some German U-boats," the communique said, "attacked a large British convoy unit on September 13 in the Arctic region where all defying conditions were braved by our attackers.

"In the ensued battle, 25 enemy vessels, with a gross tonnage of 177,000, were sunk at the first stage. The list was later added by eight other British vessels, either severely damaged or sunken, to be increased still further with the sinking of one British destroyer and two escort ships and the damage of one more destroyer. Further chasing the enemy, the Germans accounted for five other British ships with the total tonnage of 29,000 sent to the bottom."

"The battle ended," the communique further revealed, "in sending to the bottom 38 enemy vessels other than warcraft totaling 270,000 tons."

Meantime, another communique published on the same day by the same Command disclosed that the Reich submarines last Saturday sank one British merchantman of 120,000 tons and four transports of smaller size in the Mediterranean.

Repulsed at Murmansk

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—German forces on Thursday night, September 17, repulsed a strong detachment of Soviet troops which had landed the same night in Motovska Bay, south of the Fisher Peninsula on the front sector of Murmansk, it was announced by the German High Command today.

In the severe German counterattack, the Soviet troops suffered heavy casualties, the communique added.

Meanwhile, the German News Agency today reported that the British air force in North Africa, lost between May 26 and September 15 a total of 862 aircraft, including bombers and fighters.

NEW SHANGHAI SHIPYARD TO BUILD B-CLASS SHIPS

Vice-Admiral Sugizaka Is President—to Start Operation Soon

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 18.—In line with the efforts toward the full utilization of shipbuilding facilities in East Asia, the Showa Dockyard was established here today with a paid-up capital of ¥5,000,000 and will undertake the construction of B-class vessels, it was learned today.

The present facilities of the Showa Dockyard originally belonged to Hohsinglun Dockyard established 19 years ago with Chinese capital, which stopped operations after having been transferred to Italian ownership in August, 1937.

In January of this year, influential Japanese businessmen purchased the facilities through the good offices of the Japanese Navy, and today, Showa Dockyard has a factory and a shipbuilding department at Nanshih, while another factory and an engineering department are being built in the same area.

With Vice-Admiral Teijiro Sugizaka as President and Miki Fujimoto as Managing Director, the Dockyard is ready to start operation as soon as formal permission is granted by the China Affairs Board.

Visit Home Flying

A formation of youth flying corps proudly leaves the Kumagaya Air Field. These pilots are flying to their homes as part of the program for the Third Aviation Day Sunday, September 20.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

INVADING BRITISHERS PRESS MADAGASCAR

Within 140 Kilometers North Of Capital; Frenchmen Putting Up Stiff Fight

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 19.—The British forces which landed at Manjunga, on the northwestern coast of Madagascar, yesterday reached a point north of Ankazobe and are advancing to a point 140 kilometers north of Antananarivo, capital of the island, according to a statement issued today by the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in East Africa, Reuters reported here.

The report said British forces succeeded in dispersing French units encountered during their march toward the capital. Their way to Antananarivo, however, is being hampered by various obstacles on the road.

Meantime, other British forces, after successfully landing at Tamatave on the eastern coast of the island, are now pressing from the east on the capital.

Advices reaching the headquarters of the British forces have intimated that British troops which were moving southward following their landing at Vohemar on the northeastern coast of the island yesterday reached Sahanbavany, 600 kilometers northeast of Antananarivo.

All Enemy Nationals In Shanghai Ordered To Wear Red Arm-Band

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 20.—All enemy nationals in Shanghai, totalling 5,000, will wear red armbands from October 1, whenever they appear in public, the Japanese Army and Navy Headquarters here announced in a proclamation dated September 20. Enemy nationals include nationals of those countries which have severed diplomatic relations with Japan. Those under 13 years of age are exempted from the regulation and those who are granted special permissions may take his or her arm-band off at specially designated places. Those who violate these regulations will be subjected to punishments in accordance with the proclamation. Indian and Filipino nationals are exempted from this regulation.

Wang Fetes Shigemitsu

Domei

NANKING, September 20.—President Wang Ching-wei, of the National Government of China at Nanking, invited Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu and other leading staff-members of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking to a dinner party at 7 p.m. on Sunday held at the International Club in return for the reception held in his honor the previous day.

America, Britain Severely Criticized For Dilly Dallying Over 2nd Front

Noted Soviet Writer Demands Immediate Formation With Stalingrad's Fall Imminent—Says Russians Doubt Allies Intend to Fight Germany Decisively

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 19.—With the fall of Stalingrad said imminent, Elia Elenburg, a noted writer of the Soviet Union, demanded the immediate formation of a second front on the part of the United States and Britain and criticized them for their dilly-dallying attitude, in his article which appeared in the leading newspapers dated Saturday.

"It is indeed a surprise for the Soviet people that when the Soviet Union is confronted with the gravest crisis on the Eastern front the Allies are still adhering to an icy attitude," declared the article. "The Soviet masses doubt the Allies intention to carry out a decisive war against Germany.

Arm-Chair Allies

"Can Britishers and Americans, with their arms folded, merely laud the desperate struggle the Soviet Union, their ally, is fighting against Germany? Although the United States and Britain assert that it is impossible for them to form the second front because of the lack of shipping, did they not have plenty of ships to carry us munitions in the past?

"It can't be that the United States and Britain cannot employ those ships for transporting troops over Dover Straits. Should they land an army of 50 divisions on the western coast of Europe, this will serve more than anything else and most effectively to save the crisis with which the Soviets are confronted on the Volga River.

Counting on Winter

"The Allies seem to count upon 'General Winter' again to check the German drive. However, once Stalingrad has fallen into German hands, the Germans may succeed in driving southward to the Caucasus during this coming winter. Therefore, the formation of the second front must be commenced without any delay."

Meanwhile, the Soviets' impatience over the second-front formation is observed by the British political quarters to result not only from the imminent fall of Stalingrad but also from the difference of strategy between the Soviet Union and Anglo-American countries, report Swedish papers quoting a London dispatch.

According to the dispatch, the British political quarters are worrying over what form the Soviet dissatisfaction will assume with the fall of Stalingrad.

THAILAND IS UNITED ON WARTIME BASIS

People Enthusiastic Over Country's War Structure Under Premier Songgram

Having succeeded in banishing Anglo-American influence from every nook and cranny of the country, the people of Thailand have started the formation of a wartime structure under the well-directed guidance of Field-Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram, Premier of Thailand, says the Miyako correspondent in his report dated September 19, at Bangkok.

"Thanks to the Government's strenuous efforts exercised through the medium of the radio, newspapers and periodicals, the people of Thailand have been given an accurate knowledge of the situation in which their country stands at present," he stated. "They are aware of the splendid victories achieved by the Japanese Forces, with whom their army has been working in close cooperation ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"They also know the serious nature of the war their country is fighting at present and are fully alive to the fact that their enemies are the Anglo-American Powers and that in order to bring the current war to a successful conclusion, they must endure all sorts of hardships.

"They are now observing strict economy on the consumption of sugar, matches, tobacco, gasoline and etc. Dance halls have gone out of business and restaurants close their doors after 10 p.m. The distribution of daily commodities is successfully conducted with the collaboration of the priests who have great influence over the people of that country.

"Remarkable is the zeal exhibited by the women of Thailand at present. A number of educated women are now undergoing military training at the Women's Military Academy at Bangkok. They are trained not for field service, but for various military duties in the rear.

"In this respect, we see the unusual wisdom of the Thai authorities, for women are more suitable than men for the miscellaneous military duties behind the lines. Madam Pibul Songgram is a lieutenant-colonel of artillery and has great influence among the women of that country.

"In all fields of national endeavor, Thailand is now evidencing a historical changeover for the good.

Tani Visits Mausoleum

Masayuki Tani, newly-appointed Foreign Minister, arrived in Kyoto at 6:30 p.m. on Sunday by train from Kashiwara, where he reported the assumption of his new post to the Kashiwara Shrine, states Domei. He immediately registered at the Kyoto Hotel.

After paying homage to the Momoyama Mausoleum, he was scheduled to leave Kyoto at 9:37 a.m. on Monday by train for Nagoya, where he will pay his respects to the Atsuta Shrine.

GERMAN UNITS OVERPOWER REDS AT TEREK, VORONEZH; STALINGRAD'S DOOM NEARS

25 Per Cent Cut Seen For U.S. Coal Users; Ticket System Is Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 20.—In view of the gradually mounting shortage of coal, a ticket system for the distribution of fuel will be enforced in the United States this winter, a Washington dispatch reaching here reveals. According to the dispatch, the consumption of coal will be reduced by 25 per cent and as a result indoor temperature will be 65 to 68 degrees Fahrenheit this winter against 70 to 74 degrees Fahrenheit during pre-war winters.

WANG GOVERNMENT SEES BIG PROGRESS

All-Round Improvement Noted For Nation in Three and A Half Years

TO EXPAND PEACE MOVE

Japan's Goodwill Mission Will Be Impetus to Ensure Future Growth

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANGHAI, September 20.—The National Government of China, now three and a half years old has witnessed improvements along all lines of endeavor. Especially noteworthy is its peace movement which, in connection with the impending arrival of Japan's goodwill mission headed by former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, is expected to be staged on a larger scale.

Heretofore the Government directed its peace move mostly to the localities under Japanese occupation. As to the resisting Chungking regime, the Nanking authorities were of the view that some day it would become friendly with the National Government through frequent advices, but this view will now be thrown overboard.

Another noteworty point as regards the Nanking Government, is the consolidation of its resolve to cooperate with Japan to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion. This strengthened resolve was clearly announced by President Wang Ching-wei, a few days ago in his statement on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Manchoukuo Empire.

The present concerns of the Nanking Government, chiefly consist of its Citizens' Movement, the productivity expansion move centered around agricultural produce and the reinforcement of its currency system as well as its renewed determination to closely cooperate with Japan and Manchoukuo in bringing the current War of Greater East Asia to a successful end.

There has been up to very recently some indifference on the part of those belonging to the Nanking Government, regarding the growth of Manchoukuo. This viewpoint possibly arose from the misunderstanding that Manchoukuo was founded at the expense of China. With the progress of the new Empire such as is seen now, the true significance of Manchoukuo has been realized by those who have thus far remained indifferent to it. This improved tendency is evidenced in the stress laid on the 10th anniversary of Manchoukuo by the leading Nanking papers.

"To see what has sprung out of our country as now found in the growth of Manchoukuo is a very happy thing. . .There should be a close unity among Japan, Manchoukuo and our country to fight the War of Greater East Asia to final victory," these papers unanimously declare.

All in all, there is no doubt that the National Government of China at Nanking will make long strides in its growth, with the impetus to be given it by the arrival of Japan's goodwill mission.

Nazi High Command Issues Communique On Gains

U-BOATS SINK FIVE

Formations of Night Raiders Over Southern Germany Broken Up in Quick Time

Domei

BERLIN, September 20.—The German High Command today issued a communique to the following effect:

"The Reich forces operating on the banks of the Terek River overpowered the strongly positioned enemy.

"Fierce fighting is still continuing in the Stalingrad sector. The Soviets' counter-offensive made at a northern point of the city has been driven back.

In the Voronezh area, the frequent counter-attacks of the Red troops have been successfully repulsed by the Wehrmacht, and severe damages have been given the enemy each time.

In sea battle, German submarines in the Mediterranean sank one enemy merchantman of 1,200 tons and four transports.

Formations of British bombers on the night of September 19 raided southern Germany inclusive of Munich and southwestern Germany. The German fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns, promptly went into action against the raiders and shot down 42 of the enemy planes.

Street Fighting Continues

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 20.—"Several streets in Stalingrad were taken and retaken by the German and Soviet forces in turn successively during the past 24 hours, and all the streets are turned into piles of debris and ashes," the Soviet authorities announced yesterday.

A United Press report from Moscow also said that despite the desperate resistance by the Soviet forces, the Germans are steadily pressing them, giving no time to think of sacrifices."

Fighting in Mud

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 19.—Stalingrad and its neighborhood had heavy rainfall since September 16, and the whole district in and out of the city is covered with mud that comes up to the knee. Many fires that started in the city are not yet extinguished, and dense smoke is covering the entire city, making it impossible to distinguish the enemy.

Covered by mud, both armies are fighting a deadly battle. The Germans are destroying buildings and the Soviet forces within them with dive bombers and heavy artillery. Particularly in the southern and western sections, the attacks by German tank and infantry corps is fierce, and they have succeeded at last in driving into the Soviet positions. A British correspondent with the Moscow Headquarters has reported that the Soviet forces are now making a hopeless resistance.

Stalingrad Practically Taken

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 19.—The city of Stalingrad is said to have practically fallen, and German military circles have given out the following information:

"German land forces that stormed into Stalingrad from south, north and west are now making their last attack with the cooperation of the air force that is constantly bombing the city. The Soviet defense forces that are sandwiched between the two groups of German forces, one outside the city and another within, are unable to act freely. Soviet reinforcements from the eastern shore of the Volga are prevented from reaching their comrades due to the activity of the German bombers. Within the encircled line, the Soviets are desperately fighting against the German infantry corps, which are steadily smashing Soviet resistance, aided by tank corps.

"Today, the Headquarters of the Red Army standing in the heart of the city, 100 meters in width, was taken by the Germans, and thus the Reich forces have occupied more than one half of the city, indicating

(Continued on Page 2)

LIFE OF ENGLISHMEN FULL OF HARDSHIPS

'Austerity' Campaign, Foreign Soldiers, Produce Widespread Grumbling Among British

By FUMIO GOTO

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHONAN, September 18.—The arrival of the third anniversary of the outbreak of World War II found life in England growing increasingly more difficult in all respects.

The fury of the German submarine activity is having a telling effect. Shortage of materials has become more and more acute. "Austerity" is demanded in every branch of national life—in clothing, food, abode and amusement.

This "Austerity" policy of the Government has been made more vigorous since Sir Stafford Cripps entered the Churchill Cabinet.

The ticket system for foodstuffs has been enlarged in its scope. Sugar, bacon, butter, margarine, edible oils, meat, tea and cheese were already under the ticket system by the first half of last year. Eggs and milk have since been added to the list. Canned goods were placed under the points system in the middle of November last year, as had been the case with clothing.

Tea, or lack of it, is the source of the greatest worry to the Britons today. East Indies tea is now under control by Japan. With Ceylon turned into the first line of British national defense, and due to the activity of German submarines, imports of tea often fail to arrive. Tea is inseparably related to British life. Minister for Food Lord Woolton tried to calm the public by declaring that there would be no decrease in the rationing of tea this year. He has made no promise for next year, however.

Restaurants are enjoying a boom, as no tickets are required for dining out. Due to the inflationary boom, the more de-luxe the restaurants are, the more they flourish. The Government, in order to cope with the situation, set the maximum official price for hotel and restaurant cuisines at five shillings. But in high-class places the payment of a special cover charge is still authorized, enabling the moneyed class to feed on expensive cuisines at black market prices.

Discontent Is Widespread

"What's this 'Austerity' for?" the masses are asking. Discontent is widespread. With the mobilization of national labor, factory and office workers have increased many times, occasioning large-scale shifts of population. As a result, diners-out are constantly on the increase. Diners-out number 90 million a week, according to the Minister for Food. The Government is greatly troubled to see that nutritious food is supplied in factory dining rooms and in public eating houses.

The ticket system for clothing was enforced in June last year. The civilian consumption of clothing last year was cut to half the minimum peace-time figure. A further 20 per cent cut has been made this year.

Utility Clothes or National Emergency Clothes are the latest phenomenon in the field of clothing. Despite an extensive campaign for their use, these Utility Clothes are still far from popular with the individualistic Britons.

The fuel question is adding to the stringency of the housing problem. Shortage of coal in coal-producing England is an ironical phenomenon. Thinking "We've got enough coal," the Government, instead of striving for increased production, called out too many coal miners into military service. Now the military do not like to part with these miner-soldiers, while the miner-soldiers, having experienced a good life in the barracks and in munitions factories, are reluctant to go back to the mines. The coal famine is the topic of the day both in the Government and among the public. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, asked a certain prominent professor to draft a plan for a ticket system covering coal, gas and electricity. "It is the Government's shortsightedness which has courted the coal shortage. The Government has no right to shelve its responsibility and force a ticket system on the people," was the Parliament's reaction. The plan died unborn. The Government has been able to do no more than start a "Let us save coal" campaign.

England Not Democratic

Although Britain is professedly fighting for democracy, England is no democratic State. It is a feudalistic State. Sons of the wealthy can remain wealthy all through their lives, which sons of laborers must end their lives as laborers. The two classes are living in different worlds, as it were.

When I tell you that the educational reform plan advocated by Minister of Education Butler (former Vice Foreign Minister) aims to open Eton, Harlow and other schools to the sons of the laboring class and the privileged class alike, you will have a full idea of the situation.

England today is full of soldiers of various nationalities—Canadian soldiers, soldiers of "Free" France, of "Free" Poland and of "Free" Norway. You also meet with Australian, New Zealand, South African and even Czech air men. Then there has been a steady influx of American soldiers. Adding to the crowds are British soldiers said to number 1,800,000, women auxiliary air, land and naval forces and women fire brigades. London is glutted with uniforms of a wide variety.

Unlike the case during World War I, there is a surplus of soldiers in the British mainland. This has given rise to various troubles surrounding young women. In a certain street in London, women are prohibited from going out unchaperoned at night as a precaution against violence by Canadian soldiers.

The American military authorities, in order to discipline the American soldiers stationed in England, have recently issued deportment instructions in the form of a pamphlet headed something like "A Guide to England," in which explanations are given as to British history, British war history, traditions, national psychology, the difference between British and American customs. Excerpts from the deportment instructions may be given:

"1. The British, unlike the Americans, are reserved. They do not speak out their minds easily as Americans do. So do not be conceited, or you will court British contempt.

"2. American soldiers are far better paid than the British. Do not try to buy over British soldiers' women."

But the Yankee psychology cannot be remoulded overnight, especially at the present time when the whole of the British nation is busy currying favor with America.

Soviet Ambassador Popular

Military necessity and social conditions have projected Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky into the greatest popularity. He is the favorite in society circles. The Communism-fearing Churchill Cabinet once showed a bit of lack of affection for the Soviet Union by prohibiting the inclusion of the Third International Song in the Sunday radio broadcasts of the Allied countries' national songs and banning the photographing of hand-shakes between British and Soviet leaders.

Recently, however, even the Conservatives who are extreme rightists are making an elaborate show of solidarity with the Soviet Union. This is partly because they realize the importance of the situation on the Eastern front and partly as an excuse to the Soviets for the inability to set up a second front. The laboring class, out of spite for the existing class system, are displaying great affection for the Soviet Union.

How does Britain feel toward America? There was talk of an American-British Union, but the British feigned ignorance. The British, no doubt, are grateful to America for her participation in the war, but they have not the slightest respect for her. In the last War America was the last to enter it, and after the conclusion of peace she acted as if she alone had fought. This ired the British.

What about the future? A prominent British newspaper man has been quoted as saying: "We are ired, but without American aid we shouldn't be able to fight. If the Americans swagger beyond control, we can't help it."

Britain is not best pleased with America's self-made war victory propaganda. British newspaper correspondents in America unanimously deplore the lack of British propaganda in this vein: "Why is it that Britain doesn't publicize her part in the war, how she is fighting for the Allied cause?"

When America made false announcements of the shooting down of Japanese planes over the Burma front, Britain maliciously said, "American fliers get a prize of $500 apiece for each Japanese plane shot down." No doubt, Britain was voicing her true sentiments, although America is her important ally.

Apes American Propaganda

What should not be lost sight of in this connection is the fact that British announcements of losses have become rather untrustworthy, especially since she suffered reverses in the Pacific. Perhaps Britain has realized that frank British admission of losses and America's concealment of her own losses will in the end give the impression that only Britain is losing all the time.

Since Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's propaganda whipped up hatred of Japan, feelings against Japan have been running higher and higher, so much so that you find the slogan "Remember Hongkong!" put up at shops. The humorous side to the story is that the Chinese have had a taste of the anti-Japanese feelings. "It won't do to insult our allies, the Chinese," said someone in his "Letter to the Editor." Chinese residents in England, I hear, when they ride in a bus, will declare, "We are not Japanese. We are Chinese," before they take a seat.

F.I.C. Prepared to Participate Actively in Work of East Asia

Peninsula Has Small Army of Its Own Now Which Is Trained to Defend Country in Cooperation With Japanese Forces

Domei

SAIGON, September 19.—During the two years since the peaceful advance of the Japanese troops into French Indo-China, undue Anglo-U.S. pressures brought to bear upon the country have been blasted away completely, and the people now are wholeheartedly cooperating in constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In 1940, an armed conflict was waged between Thailand and French Indo-China over a border dispute, but through the timely intervention of Japan, the issue was amicably settled, restoring the peaceful relations between the two countries.

Since then, troops of French Indo-China were put under vigorous training, but they are fit for defending a colony rather than for launching positive offensive operations.

They are smartly dressed and observe strict discipline, but they never carry guns with them when they go out for training. The guns are transported in trucks. No one can help but be deeply impressed to see them parade through the streets, clad in shorts, with their hats slightly tilted.

In the center of the city of Saigon, amidst a wide stretch of green, is the three-storied cream colored barracks. At the entrance of the structure hangs a portrait of Premier Marshal Henri Philippe Petain.

The French soldiers, mostly from the Island of Corsica, are well-built and a corps consisting of Negroes from the African continent are equally well-built.

Another unit comprising native Annamese are the jolliest, smiling whenever they meet Japanese on the streets and praising without reserve the brilliant accomplishments of the Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Though different in nationality, these soldiers are uniting in undergoing strenuous drills with one object in view, that of common defense of their country with the Imperial Forces, thus contributing toward building new Asia in which the various races may live in peace, prosperity and contentment.

SOVIETS ENCOURAGE MORE COAL OUTPUT

Pravda Says Production of Metals for Munitions Depends on Miners

Domei

KUIBISHEV, September 18.—In concert with the Soviet Government's effort to expand the industrial zone in the western part of the Ural region, a cry for increased production of coal to make up for the loss of oil and coal fields in the Caucasus is being seriously voiced in the quarters concerned.

These quarters point out that with the fall into German hands of the oil fields in the Caucasus including the Baku oil field region, together with the coal fields in the Don Basin, it will leave only the coal fields in Kuzetsk Basin for the Soviets to rely on the necessary supply to reorganize their industries.

The amount of coal deposits in the Kuzetsk Basin is estimated to be six times the deposits in the Don Basin. The coal production there this year has showed a downward trend as compared with that of last year, indicating unsatisfactory progress in coal production.

The development of the German-Soviet War and the approach of winter make it absolutely necessary for the authorities concerned to increase the production of coal in this area.

Disclosing the anxiety of the authorities concerned in this connection, the Pravda, mouthpiece of Moscow, today editorially declared that the production of metals necessary to manufacture tanks, guns and shells largely depends on the service of miners in the Kuzetsk coal mines.

The paper further added, in view of the importance of mining, the miners' failure to produce coal is tantamount to committing a crime. It is up to the miners there to solve the issue of increasing the production of coal in the mines.

Meanwhile, it is also reported that the Soviet Scientific Research Institute has commenced researches in the discovery of a kind of a coal which will be most suited for manufacturing pig iron and steel.

Press Comments

Monday, September 21

ASAHI—Problem of German Commissary Line
NICHI NICHI—Japan's National Power and America's Agony
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Shipping Losses and Anglo-American Concern

Problem of German Commissary Line

ASAHI—Although the strategic effect of Stalingrad in the event of the Germans capturing the area, namely the loss of military strength and industrial capacity on the part of the Soviet Union, is deserving of much study, the background of the great campaign which is enabling them to move with such striking force, the German commissary line, is also an important problem that cannot be overlooked.

According to Field Marshal Mannheim, in the reduction of Sebastopol in June, the Germans, within the 25 days of actual attack operations, used up 50,000 tons of artillery shells and 24,000 tons of bombs. In the attack on Stalingrad since August 24, the Reich Army is reported to have been bombarding and bombing the Soviet stronghold to make way for the mechanized infantry thrust into the city.

The city, according to reports, has been divided into a number of one square kilometer sections and relentlessly bombed to leave nothing of strategic importance unmolested. Consequently it is to be imagined that already in this campaign the Germans have used a tremendous amount of shells and bombs. This, naturally, must be in line with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's policy of confining the sacrifices in men to the minimum.

At any rate, it is a source of wonder that the Germans have been successful in completely suppressing the guerilla activities of the Soviets in the occupied areas, in which public opinion in Britain and the United States reposed such hope during the summer of last year, and that, at the same time, they have contrived well to leave open a commissary line extending from Berlin to Stalingrad over a distance of 2,300 kilometers, How, then, have they been able to achieve this?

Except for the fact that the racial problem within the occupied areas is extremely difficult, the Reich Army is favored by the absence of great mountainous regions and the rareness of strong-current rivers in Eastern Europe through which its commissary line must be kept open. The chief reason for the Germans' success, however, we think, lies in their efficient organizing capacity. While the activities of the Hitler Jugend in the occupied areas, the employment of prisoners of war, the Dutch and others and the use of aircraft should not be ignored; the Todd construction corps organized by Dr. Todd is most deserving of notice.

It was this corps that in 1939 built a network of motor-roads throughout Poland within a short time after the surrender of Poland. The Todd men also repaired and built bridges and roads in the eastern occupied areas with the advance of the troops in the Soviet Union, quickly changing the Soviet-gauge railways into German-gauge ones. From these facts it is seen that the Todd construction corps has made the greatest contribution to the establishment and consolidation of the long-distance commissary line of the Germans.

The emergence of this corps took place not so long ago. It, or something very like it, appeared for the first time in the late spring of 1938 when the Siegfried Line was being built. It was officially named the Todd corps at about the time the European War broke out.

To be sure, the construction of motor-roads and expansion of the Arbeitdienst system which the Nazis had undertaken much earlier prepared the way for the coming of the Todd corps but the work of the latter organization within so short a time and its ever-growing achievements in the course of the war are most worthy of scrutiny. From the standpoint of promoting national strength and developing armed forced, this German method of strengthening the commissary line merits a closer study.

Japan's National Power and America's Agony

NICHI NICHI—Former United States Ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, on September 18 at a speech meeting held in Syracuse City, New York State, aiming at the speedy establishment of a wartime structure, is reported to have warned the American nation for the third time, referring to the formidable power of unity in Japan between the armed forces and the people and stressing the danger of the American nation underestimating the national power of Japan. The American newspapermen who have returned to the United States from Japan are also seen to have again published their views in the same vein.

For the United States to expect Japan to lose her prestige is something like waiting for Heaven to come in this very world, and as the armed forces and the people are in hearty cooperation, it is impossible to cut off this close unity. On this point, we need no reminding of the fact by Grew. A stern existing fact of reality endorses this. The very fact that Grew and the American newspapermen who have returned home from Japan are preaching anew to the American nation the formidable fighting power of Japan, if viewed from another angle, shows probably the failure on the part of the American nation as yet to grasp firmly the war aims of the United States. This shows the fact that there are still not a few Americans who cannot understand what the United States must fight Japan for, risking their national fate. And yet this current war is developing into a serious situation the like of which the United States has never experienced and the burden borne by the American nation, both materially and spiritually, is seen to be increasing at a great speed.

To convince the American nation placed under such a stage of the inevitability of waging protracted hostilities they have had, willy-nilly, to preach to them the mighty power of Japan as it actually is. This indicates the internal propaganda which the Roosevelt Administration has been forced to make trying to rectify the serious mistake of the century committed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox when he irresponsibly stated that "the United States can crush Japan in less than a few weeks" while trying desperately also to justify the unprecedented great sacrifices imposed on the American nation.

Apart from the correctness or otherwise of the Gallup survey of public opinion in the United States that the popularity of Roosevelt among the people now indicates the lowest ebb in all time since previous to America's entry in the war up to the present, Roosevelt's radio broadcast on September 3 pointing out the fact that "a section of young men in the United States ridicules and criticizes the announcements of the Allied war results as well as the Atlantic Charter" was nothing but his confession that the domestic preparedness of the United States has not yet been established unifiedly.

However, mere preaching on the part of the United States of the formidable national power of Japan cannot justify the war policy of Roosevelt who has been the notorious originator of the current war. Nor can he conceal the false and deceptive character of the Atlantic Charter. Herein we can see the agony of the United States.

Shipping Losses and Anglo-American Concern

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The German High Command in its special communique of September 19 announced that German submarines had sunk 19 British and United States ships, totaling 100,000 tons, on the Caribbean Sea, off the African coast and at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. Adding this to the vessels sunk by the Germans in the week beginning September 7 and ending September 13, previously announced, comprising 35 ships or 229,500 tons, the total sunk within a mere fortnight comes to 329,500 tons.

Prime Minister Churchill and First Lord of the Admiralty Captain Albert V. Alexander reported in the House of Commons on September 8 that the submarine activity of the Germans in the Atlantic had recently died down and the transit risks in that quarter have markedly lessened. This, he said, was due to the improvements made in the anti-submarine facilities of the British Navy and advance in the method of convoying Allied shipping. It was probably in order to blast this optimistic report of the British that the German High Command gave out a few facts.

The sinking of 329,500 tons within a fortnight may not be the highest record for the German submarine force. According to the German communique of September 1, the total Anglo-American shipping sunk between January and August reached 5,600,000 tons, while the aggregate total in the three years since the outbreak of the war came to 20,300,000 tons. While in the three months of June, July and August of last year 1,713,550 tons were sunk, in the corresponding period this year 2,510,000 tons were sunk. Moreover, the July and August figures this year doubled those for last year.

The Anglo-American shipbuilding tonnages must have markedly increased since last year. Consequently, the optimism expressed in the Churchill report to Parliament presumably cannot be completely exploded unless the total sinkings were compared with the tonnages built. Naturally, neither the United States nor Britain has the audacity to publish its actual shipbuilding tonnage. The United States Government has boasted that beginning November this year it will be able to build four 10,000-ton ships daily, while the British have vaguely announced that with the Canadian dockyards expanded they would be able to guarantee the supply of twice the tonnage of shipping built in peace-time.

The Allied shipbuilding schedule is being held up by labor and material shortages. Also, since the Germans still retain powerful submarine bases from the northern coast of Norway to the western coast of France, Allied shipping losses are likely to outrun the margin of shipbuilding.

The Soviet Union, now at the crossroads of life and death, is complaining that Anglo-American aid in materials at this critical moment reaches only 28 per cent of the total promised. This is not the only ground of complaint on the score of Anglo-American infidelity but shipping shortage is undoubtedly the major cause of the Anglo-American failure to keep their promise. Consequently, no matter how loudly Churchill guarantees in the House of Commons a lessening of risks at sea in order to cover up his Moscow fiasco, his failure to meet the Soviet demand is clear proof of the shipping shortage from which the United States and Britain are suffering.

Sinking of Prince of Wales and Repulse Paralyzed Londoners, Evacuee Reveals

"Without a shadow of a doubt the news of the battle off Malaya in which England lost two of her mightiest warships the Prince of Wales and the Repulse gave Londoners the greatest shock of their lives," declared septuagenarian Yoshio Makino, famed painter who is on his way back to Japan on the Tatuta Maru after 46 years in London, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Shonan.

Painter Makino, says the Yomiuri-Hochi, is noted for being the "rediscoverer of fog," his specialty being paintings of fog-enveloped scenes. It is recalled that an exhibition of Mr. Makino's works was held in Tokyo some time ago with the backing of former Japanese Ambassador to London Mamoru Shigemitsu and poet Yonejiro Noguchi.

Mr. Makino told the Yomiuri-Hochi reporter that the battle off Malaya caused the newspapers of Tory affiliations bitterly to assault the Government, "While they praised Japan's valor sky high."

The venerable artist continued, "The group which allegedly stands for 'democratic principles' incited Winston Churchill to drag England further and further into war. This group was greatly influenced by the large number of evacuees who entered England from Poland, Soviet Russia and the Balkans.

"Since the British laws permit these evacuees to obtain British citizenship after five years' residence, as full-fledged citizens they had considerable voice in instigating the Britishers to start the current war."

Referring to his trip back from England, Mr. Makino said, "When we Japanese evacuees arrived at Liverpool on July 18, we saw much evidence of wrecked British ships. At dinner on board ship the first night out, the Thai diplomats expressed their gratitude toward the Japanese Government for making it possible for them to return home.

"When we evacuees arrived at Lourenco Marques on August 31, we were highly impressed by the majestic appearance of the waiting Tatuta Maru. Not only the evacuees, but the residents of Lourenco Marques also seemed greatly astonished to see the great ship anchored serenely in the harbor."

Thai Students Rescued By Japanese on Negros To Return Home Soon

Domei

MANILA, September 16.—Fourteen Thai students of the Siliman Institute at Damaguete, Negros Island, who were rescued by Japanese Forces following the occupation of the Island after the outbreak of the war, will shortly be permitted to return home, it was revealed today. One of the rescued students, Samluai Kittasanga, nephew of Marshal Pibul Songgram, Thai Premier, who arrived in Manila recently from Negros Island, expressed warm appreciation over the kindness shown him by the Japanese Armed Forces.

Germans Rout Foe In Terek, Voronezh

(Continued From Page 1)

the battle has turned from attacking to the mopping-up stage.

Half of Stalingrad Occupied

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 19.—German forces now engaged in the street fighting in the city of Stalingrad have already occupied more than one half of the total area of the city, and within the occupied area is included the neighborhood of the Central Station which is regarded as the heart of the city.

In the central district, there stands the great seven-story building which was called "the Palace of the Red Army", and between the several hundred Soviet troops who held the building and the attacking Germans there was fought a terrible battle lasting several hours. Only after the "Palace of the Red Army" was smashed into debris and ashes, the surviving Soviet soldiers surrendered to the Germans, it is reported.

German forces are dividing up the Red forces into small groups at various points in the city, and are steadily pushing them toward the Volga River in order to annihilate them.

As the tanks of both sides are mixed in confusion, airplanes are unable to distinguish them and consequently air bombing is suspended in some sections of the city.

Meanwhile, the German forces that reached the Volga River have also landed on the two islands in the river, and thus have completely controlled the river from both sides.

It may be said that the Stalingrad battle has already entered the stage of mopping-up process.

KODAMA IMPRESSED BY SHONAN PROGRESS

Restoration Work in Java About Completed, He Says, on Way to Japan

Domei

SAIGON, September 18.—Count Hideo Kodama, Supreme Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in Java, who had been on an inspection tour of Java, Sumatra and Borneo since last April, arrived here yesterday afternoon by plane, via Shonan, en route to Tokyo.

Speaking on the restoration aspects of Java, Count Kodama said:

"I have been inspecting since April all the important centers in Java, an island fabulously rich in natural resources and where restoration work has been practically completed.

"Railway and harbor facilities were among the first to be restored, which greatly facilitated the smooth transportation of necessary materials.

"Dutch influence has been completely swept away from Batavia and Bandoeng where the new Pan-Asiatic Movement under Japanese leadership, has been firmly established among the natives.

"The reconstruction work is being satisfactorily pursued in Borneo and Sumatra, where ordinary junks are being extensively employed for local and inter-East Indies islands' transportation service."

Count Kodama was impressed by the incredible progress achieved in the reconstruction work at Shonan City and was further impressed by the considerate attitude of the Japanese people there, who built a memorial tower for the enemy war-dead near the Japanese Victory Tower.

Count Kodama will return to his post in Java after a six-weeks stay in Tokyo, it was said.

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PRICE CONTROL BODY FOR N. CHINA DECIDED

Inauguration Set for September 26—Task Is to Help Government

Domei

PEKING, September 18.—The Central Price Control Cooperative Council of North China will be inaugurated with ceremony at 3 p.m. September 26, charged with the task of assisting in the enforcement of the Government's price policy.

Preparations for the inauguration are being rushed under the direction of Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company.

At the inaugural meeting, representatives of the Japanese Army, the Asia Development Board and the Japanese Embassy will be present.

Central economic organizations, leading national policy companies, commercial concerns, local price control councils and men of learning and experience in North China are eligible as members of the council.

At the general meeting of the council, the president will be elected and he will nominate one or two vice-presidents, two secretaries and some other officials.

The council will render services when necessary to accelerate the enforcement of the price policy and a smooth price control in North China. As occasion demands, special committees will be established with respect to various commodities.

The general meeting will be convened when the president thinks it necessary or when more than one-fifth of the members ask the council to convene it.

Papen En Route to Berlin

Domei

SOFIA, September 20.—Baron Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, passed here tonight on his way to Berlin.

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THIRD AVIATION DAY FETED WITH ECLAT THROUGHOUT NATION

Five Pilots Awarded for Meritorious Services by Communications Minister

RALLY HELD AT HIBIYA

Asahi Shimbun, Ito Aircraft Company Given Prizes for Brilliant Achievements

The whole nation observed yesterday the third Aviation Day with much enthusiasm because of the glorious victories the Japanese Army and Navy air forces have gained in every battle since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia. Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Sapporo, Sendai, Utsunomiya and Hamamatsu observed the day with varied programs.

The first Aviation Day was observed in 1940, 2,600th year of the founding of the Empire, as the thirtieth anniversary of the first flight made at Yoyogi by Captain Tokugawa. The significance of the present third Aviation day is greatly heightened by the great air battles fought and won in the past nine months by the Imperial Air Forces.

The greatest event in Tokyo yesterday was the visit made by Tokyo born young pilots to the capital after 1 p.m.

At 8:30 a.m. yesterday the ceremony of awarding the order of merit to five pilots who gave meritorious service for the development of aviation in the country was held at the Communications Ministry. First Class Pilots Momosaburo Niino (Asahi Shimbun), Seiji Torii (China Airways), Masao Omori (Japan Airways), Tahei Yonezu (Manchou Airways), and Jiro Araki (China Airways) were the pilots who were given the meritorious order by the Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima.

The Asahi Shimbun and the Ito Airplane Manufacturing Company were also given prizes for their services in the development of aviation.

Memorial Services Held

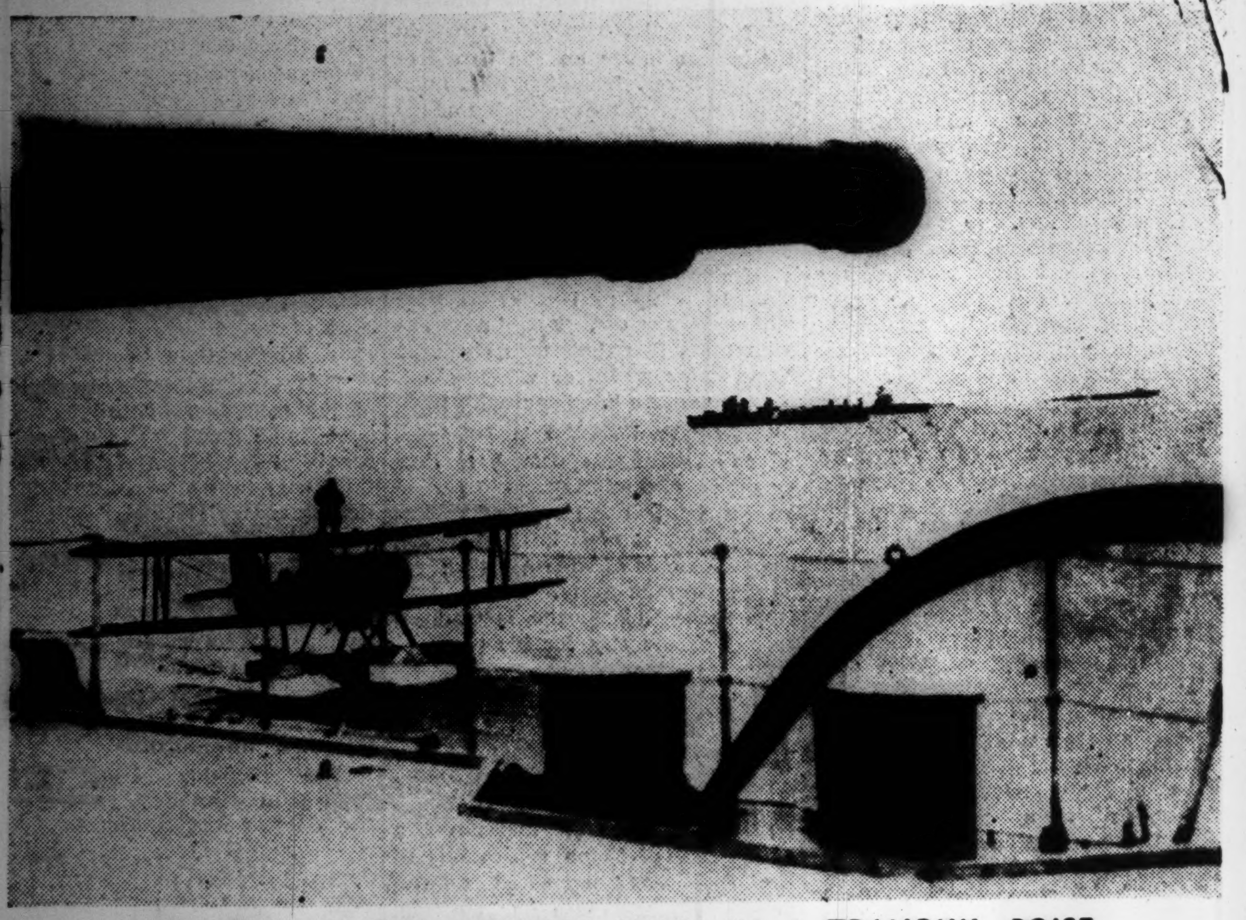
The Imperial Aeronautical Society held memorial services yesterday morning at 10:30 a.m. for more than 1,000 people who had sacrificed their lives in the interest of aviation at the Hibiya Public Hall. It was attended by His Imperial Highness Prince Nashimoto, Patron of the Society. Also present were Mayor Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo, Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, General Takao Suzuki, Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate and others.

A great meeting was held yesterday afternoon at 1 p.m. at the Hibiya Music Stand, to express thanks to those air pilots who died gloriously in their service and also as an expression of thanks to the Army and Navy airmen who are active in the present war. The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Japan Aviation Society, the City of Tokyo, the Communications Ministry, the War Ministry, the Navy Ministry and the Board of Information. Representing the national school children of Tokyo, Master Giryo Kishimoto and Miss Kazuko Kogata read their letters of thanks to Army and Navy airmen.

Also at 1 p.m. was held a lecture meeting at the Hibiya Public Hall, and Lieutenant Colonel Uchida of the Army Air Headquarters gave a lecture, and motion pictures relating to aviation were shown. At 6 p.m. another lecture meeting was held at the Hibiya Public Hall. This program was broadcast to the entire country.

In Tokyo and other big cities of the nation, department stores and other shops participated in the observation of the day, and displayed posters, photographs and referential matters concerning the progress of aviation and air battles.

The visit of young pilots to their native cities and towns in other parts of the country will be made today. The model plane flying contest was postponed to September 27. The ceremony of naming planes donated to the Army and Navy will be made today.



THE ARM OF THE JAPANESE NAVY IN A TRANQUIL POISE
Passed by the Navy Ministry

TERASHIMA PRAISES AVIATION TRIUMPHS

People Urged to Bend All Efforts to Make Japan First-Rate Air Power

Japan is prepared to outdo the anti-Axis nations in aviation as its armed forces have done in the War of Greater East Asia, declared Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima Communications Minister, in his nation-wide radio speech tonight on the eve of the third Aviation Day.

Speaking over the JOAK network at 7:30 p.m. Saturday night, the Communications Minister urged that the nation bend every effort to secure the leading position in the world aviation inasmuch as aviation occupies a significantly important role in reconstruction work as well as in armed conflict.

Turning to the brilliant accomplishments of the Japanese Air Force, Vice-Admiral Terashima stressed that the death-defying and dare-devil work of the war eagles of Japan rendered it possible to score such outstanding results as in Pearl Harbor and in the southern territories.

Japan must develop the network of airways with Japan as its nucleus throughout Greater East Asia, with the progress of the work for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Vice-Admiral Terashima said.

In conclusion, the Communications Minister emphatically declared that Japan is determined to fight the current conflict to a successful end, no matter how prolonged it may be, through a mobilization of all national energies, including rapidly progressing aviation.

REICH BOMBERS ATTACK ENGLAND, SINKING 1 SHIP

Three Other British Vessels Heavily Damaged Near Dartmouth—Coalers Hit

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—German bombers yesterday effected a surprise attack upon a British convoy sailing in the vicinity of Dartmouth along the southwestern coast of England and inflicted heavy damages, it was announced by the German High Command today.

One merchantman of 1,500-ton class was sunk, while three other British vessels of 1,000 ton class were heavily damaged.

Three coal-ships lying at anchor in Dartmouth harbor were severely damaged by German bombers. Meanwhile, another formation of German light bombers raided harbor facilities as well as military establishments in Dartmouth city with effective results.

Hidaka Visits Wang

Domei

NANKING, September 18.—Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Minister-at-large assigned to China, called on President Wang Ching-wei this morning at his official residence and explained Japan's diplomatic policy and relations with China vis-a-vis the appointment of Masayuki Tani to the post of Foreign Minister and Kazuo Aoki to that of Minister Without Portfolio.

Courageous Frenchmen In Madagascar Island Still Resisting British

Domei

VICHY, September 19.—The French army in Madagascar, which has been waging battles with the British invaders since September 17, was still resisting the enemy near Antsikobe at seven o'clock this morning, it was officially announced by the Vichy Government this evening. On the other hand, the announcement added, British mechanized units landed on the eastern coast at Tamatave and advanced southward in the direction of Brickaville.

CASES OF INSUBORDINATION INCREASE IN CHIANG'S ARMY

Officers Refuse to Carry Out Orders of Anglo-U.S. Military Advisers

Domei

CANTON, September 19.—Unwillingness of subordinate officers of the Chungking army in the Seventh War Zone under General Yu Hanmou to carry out orders issued by Anglo-American military advisers is revealed in an information received here today.

The hostile attitude of these lower rank officers is said to come from the fact that they were not enthusiastic about entrusting their lives to British and American military advisers.

Demoralization of General Yu's troops has been further accentuated by desertion of petty officers, the report said. Protracted warfare against Japan loudly stressed by the Chungking regime has begun to appear useless to them while men recently mobilized have been a disappointment, thereby causing increased desertion from the service, it is reported.

AXIS U-BOAT ACTIVITiES BEGIN TO WORRY KNOX

United Nations Are Confronted With Grave Danger, Says Secretary of Navy

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The relentless submarine warfare conducted by the Axis Powers, resulting in a dangerous rising toll of Allied ships, has confronted the United Nations with a grave danger, Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, declared today in a speech at Kansas City, according to a Reuters dispatch received here.

The Allied Nations are taking every possible measure in forestalling Axis submarine activities, Knox said. He added, however, that the current world conflict would be a protracted one.

Unless the American public fully realizes the danger confronting it and exercises the greatest possible effort in carrying out the war, it will have to suffer the fate of defeat, the Navy Secretary declared.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS ATTACK KUOMINTANG

Friction Between Sino-Reds And National Party Results In Serious Clashes

Domei

PEKING, September 19.—The Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang members of the Chungking regime are still at loggerheads with each other, although they outwardly appear to have been reconciled to some extent following the Communist declaration issued on "Double-Seven Day," July 7, it was revealed here today.

The opposition between these two groups is betrayed by military operations in various districts, it was reported.

In the southern part of Shantung Province, the 105th Division under General Chen Kuang has been encroaching, since last month, upon the area under the control of General Yu Hsueh-chung, and since the middle of this month, upon Tunglitien, where the headquarters of the 51st Army under General Chiang Kai-shek is situated. The 51st Army is therefore making preparations for the overthrow of Communist forces.

In the eastern section of Shantung Province, the temporarily-organized 12th Division under the command of General Chao Pao-yuan sustained a severe blow, when they exchanged fire with the Communist forces toward the end of last month at Haiyang 80 kilometers north of Tsing-

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIAN DISTURBANCES CONTINUE UNABATED; CASUALTIES INCREASE

Angry Anti-British Demonstrators Set Fire to Municipal Building in Ahmedabad

MANY POLICEMEN CLUBBED

3 Shot and Many Wounded When People of Bengal Clash With Authorities

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—Anti-British demonstrations marked by bloody clashes between Indian civilians and the British police are continuing unabated over a widespread area in India, imposing a severe strain on British authorities, according to dispatches received here today.

In Ahmedabad, anti-British demonstrators last night were reported to have attempted to set fire to the municipal building there, and seven municipal officials were said to have been arrested for complicity in the plot.

Three Indians have been shot and several others wounded as the result of a clash between Indian crowds and the British police in Bengal Province, other reports stated.

In Karachi, 25 girl students were reported to have been arrested on the charge of conducting an anti-British movement, while a clash again took place between British authorities and Indian students in Bombay City.

A municipal official has been arrested at Surat, Bombay Province, it was said.

Meanwhile, the prison sentences of Phiroze Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, and his wife, who were arrested on September 10, today were reported to have been lengthened to a term of a year-and-a-half imprisonment on their refusal to meet the fine of their previous sentence.

The couple originally were sentenced by the Allahabad local Government to a term of a year's imprisonment and a fine of 200 rupees each.

Railway Line Ruptured

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, September 19.—The railway line in the province of Madras, India, was broken up at Madras and other points by students and workers and the railway communications within the province are entirely suspended.

Furthermore the rupture of the communications between Bagalore, an important industrial city in the western part of the province, and Eastern India is a serious blow to the British authority, as the supply of munitions, airplanes and clothings to Eastern India will be

(Continued on Page 2)

A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans submitted must be in English. If presented in Japanese, they will be translated into English and judged accordingly.

2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.

4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded to each winner. The copyright on the slogan will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

Reds Form Special Unit Behind Line To Kill Own Comrades Surrendering

Indicates Desperate Nature of Bloodiest Fighting in Stalingrad Area as Fall Imminent, Says German Scribe

Smashing the stiff resistance put up by the Soviet army in the Stalingrad area, German forces are inching their way into the heart of the besieged city where one of the most bloodiest fightings recorded in history is now being waged by two war machines. Fighting equally desperately as the Reich army, the Russian forces mobilizing every unit available are putting every ounce of their fighting strength into the battle even establishing a special supervisory corps located behind the firing line to machine-gun any of their comrades daring to surrender to the Germans.

Such are the salient points portrayed by a German war correspondent who as an eye-witness of the sanguinary battle now being fought in the vicinity of Stalingrad describes in the following account.

"The battle for the capture of Stalingrad is nearing its end. At 4:30 a.m., the German infantry divisions belonging to a certain corps started a fierce attack on the nearest enemy position. For the last 75 days ever since the commencement of action by the German forces in the southern front, all officers and men have slept in hollows prepared under the sky.

"This morning, however, they looked like new men with firmly-set faces and with hearts strained to the utmost. They knew that they were going to fight a battle that would decide the fate of their fatherland.

"On the other hand, the Red troops were determined to defend the city at any cost. The citizens of Stalingrad were also ordered to take part in the defense of their city by means of all arms and weapons available. The Nazi troops, however, have but one way to follow. They are the last men in the world to give up their attack without capturing the city. They are determined to wrest the city from the hands of their stubborn enemy.

Bloodiest Battle Raging

"The Reich troops know that they stand at the very beginning of a final struggle of the great and most sanguinary armed clash that has been going on for over two months in the past. A most bloody and fiercest battle ever recorded in history is now developing itself as if in order to test the strength of men to endure all sorts of hardships in the battlefield of modern warfare.

"The duty of infantry men is an endless series of terrible tension. None, but those with personal experience, can tell how hard it is to

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH MAKE GUNS; INDIANS GO HUNGRY

'Munitions First' Policy Causes Threat of Starvation—People Heavily Taxed

By YOSHIRO ROYAMA
Former Domei Correspondent in Bombay

SHONAN, September 17.—Owing to the "munitions first" policy adopted by the British Government in India, which does not permit the manufacture of articles for civilian consumption, and also because of maldistribution of foodstuffs, most of the Indian people are faced with the threat of hunger, especially the 500,000 refugees from Burma, who are now on the verge of starvation.

Government officials have no concern over the welfare of the civilian population, and have consequently failed to control commodity prices. Dissatisfaction is rampant among office and factory workers, while prevailing conditions in rural districts are causing great worry among the Indians. Even poor tenant farmers are taxed heavily under the pretext of national defense.

British Position Hopeless

Domei

BANGKOK, September 17.—The speech delivered yesterday at the session of the Central Legislature by R. M. Maxwell, Secretary of Interior of the Government-General of India, is nothing but an expression of hopelessness of the Government-General of India to cope with the present Indian situation, asserted a staff member of the Indian Independence League in his radio broadcast tonight.

Such an admission, he continued expressed by the Spokesman of the Viceroy of India, is an ironical contrast to the optimistic speech made recently by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons.

The struggle of the Indian people at home for the past six weeks has driven the British residents in India into depths of despair, he added and pointed out that this fact testifies to the real strength of India, which is now proceeding with the task of racial emancipation and the consequent inevitability of the withdrawal of British influence.

N.Y. JOURNAL ADMITS JAPAN VERY STRONG

Is Not Going to Be Beaten Easily, Warns Herald Tribune in Editorial

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 18.—In a warning to the American people, the New York Herald Tribune declared in its editorial entitled "Long Road to Tokyo," that "the opinion among those who know Japan and have sensed the war spirit of its people is that Japan is not going to be beaten easily," it was reported here.

"So unless and until events bring some pleasant surprise to disprove it, it will remain the best available gauge of the job ahead for the American people—and a long way ahead at that," added the journal.

The Tribune went on to say that the American correspondents from the Far East, who were released from Japanese custody at Lourenco Marques, agree on one important thing: "that Japan is not going to be beaten easily."

The journal, the report went on, said "there are probably very few competent observers in the United States who think that Japan may be easily beaten by a head-on attack. The loss of the American air power at Pearl Harbor and at Manila, which has come to be recognized, and the subsequent British loss of its pride men-of-war, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, have made it painfully plain that recovery of the positions lost to Japan has to be undertaken under the protection of a superior land-based air force."

The Tribune then observed that a feeling seems to be still lingering in the United States that "if only the Allied position in Europe could be sufficiently improved so that the United States could concentrate on the Japanese job, Japan could be put on the defensive at once and then swiftly hammered into submission." However, the journal pointed out, this is just what none of the American correspondents believe. Their impression is that Japan will never submit, concluded the New York Herald Tribune.

KISHI INSPECTS COAL MINE

Commerce Minister Encourages Fukushima Pit Workers

Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, on Saturday visited the Joban coal mine in Fukushima with officials of the Tokyo and Sendai Mines Superintendence Bureau, giving words of encouragement to youthful members of the labor service corps working at the mine, states Domei.

Minister Kishi left for Taira city after inspecting conditions at the Iriyama Coal Mine.

NIPPON EXHIBITS IN BERLIN

Harada to Show Wares Backed by Japan-German Society

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—Under the auspices of the Japan-German Society, Rihaku Harada, a Japanese painter, will exhibit his pictures to the public beginning today.

Mr. Harada is a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts and his technique of drawing Occidental Scenery on silk canvas with Japanese pigments is meeting with the approval of the artistic circles in Berlin.

HALF OF STALINGRAD TAKEN BY AXIS ARMY IN BLOODIEST BATTLE

Premier Stalin Makes Urgent Appeal to Defending Troops In Citadel

BOMBARDMENT VERY HEAVY

German Tanks Smash Through Northwestern Suburbs of Red Stronghold

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—More than half of the city of Stalingrad has fallen into the hands of the German forces with the siege of the strategic Volga city entering the stage of mopping-up operations, according to front-line reports received here today.

Despite the frantic efforts of the Soviet forces to defend the city at all costs, the German forces have closed in on the defending Soviets from the North, South and West, with the foremost German forces piercing through the center of the city and reaching the Volga river, the reports revealed.

Huge buildings in the center of the city, which were hurriedly turned into a mass of pill-boxes by the Soviet forces have been completely destroyed, annihilating the defending troops besieged in the buildings and crushing the main defense line of the city, it is reported.

Meanwhile, explaining the reason for the slow progress in capturing the city, the German Military Headquarters yesterday evening stated that the German forces are facing considerable difficulty due to the desperate defense of the Soviet forces, who are utilizing every possible means to defend the city.

Caution is being taken to prevent needless loss of lives while expanding the occupied areas. This accounts for the slow progress in the operations, the announcement said.

Stalin Makes Appeal

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—Premier Josef Stalin today ordered the defenders of Stalingrad to muster all their strength for a supreme effort to defend the besieged Soviet industrial city on the Volga, according to a Reuters report from Moscow received here.

Axis Tanks Active

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 19.—German tanks are smashing the northwestern suburbs of Stalingrad as though they were wrecking machines, and while advancing are destroying numerous enemy positions as well as breaking up barbed wires, it is reported by the Moscow correspondent of the British Broadcasting Station.

On the other hand, the Soviet forces are continuing desperate resistance and their supply of arms and munitions is not satisfactory as the supply routes have all been suspended. It is, therefore, believed that the Soviet defense might eventually break because of the difficulty in securing the supply of arms and munitions.

Called 'Ruined City'

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 19.—Stalingrad is called "the Ruined City" by the United Press correspondent. Also a member of the propaganda corps called the besieged fortress, "The Inferno of Stalingrad."

There is not a single house in Stalingrad that is not damaged. Most of the city has been constantly covered by dense smoke during the last several weeks by the relentless bombing and firing of the German forces.

While, the Soviet forces are resisting the German advance in the eastern section of the city, the Reich forces are making fierce attacks with the cooperation of land and air units to make the final onslaught on Stalingrad.

Another report from Moscow, says that German forces advancing from the north have also reached the Volga River in the northern suburbs of the city and it is now believed the last day of Stalingrad is fast approaching.

Taylor Meets Pope

Domei

VICHY, September 19.—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy, today met Pope Pius XII in the Vatican and conferred for more than one hour, according to a Havas dispatch from Vatican City received here. The nature of the conversation, however, was not disclosed.

NAVY OFFICER LAUDS PROGRESS IN SOUTH

Lieutenant-Commander Tominaga Says He Found Reconstruction Going on Rapidly

A detailed report of what he actually witnessed during his tour of inspection of the Japanese-occupied Southern Regions is given by Lieutenant-Commander Kengo Tominaga, member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in an article appearing in a recent issue of the Sunday Mainichi. His article follows:

I was recently dispatched to the Southern Regions, charged with the mission of making an inspection tour of the same by the Navy Press Section. For about a month I travelled all over the regions by air. Although it was a short period, I fortunately had the opportunity to witness actually the trying conditions under which the Imperial Forces had to plough their way through the jungles and marshes in their fierce battles against the enemy forces. I also had the opportunity to see the rapidity with which the stupendous reconstruction work is being carried on by the military administrators in the regions.

What concerns the general public in the Southern Regions most is the transportation and interchange of materials within the regions. What struck my eyes during my extensive trip was the sight of many wreckages of sunken ships being washed by waves here and there within and outside of harbors. In one of these harbors I found more than 10 5,000-ton ships and more than 100 small-sized vessels lying wrecked and demolished. I soon realized that these all had been shelled and sunk while carrying troops and arms or ammunition amidst fierce battles which raged in Batavia, Sourabaya and elsewhere.

Scuttled Vessels

Needless to say, ships are indispensable in either transportation or interchange of materials. In particular, small-sized vessels are needed for this purpose, for the waterfronts of some of the harbors in the Southern Regions are not wide enough or the waters therein are not deep enough for large-sized ships to enter them. And it should be noted that some of these ships which were found demolished and sunk, had been purposely scuttled and sunk in order to block entrance by enemy ships into the harbors. Under the circumstances, it is necessary that these wrecked and demolished ships must be removed by salvaging them.

During my tour of the Southern Regions I found those engaged in this salvaging work giving their utmost efforts, overcoming all hardships and difficulties. The engines of some of the salvaged ships I found were being taken into parts to be either repaired or lubricated. I heard that some of these salvaged ships had been given Japanese names and are now ready to be operated as tankers and other transports. Most of these ships were of the ....-ton type. As is generally known, these ships cannot be put to use as soon as they are salvaged, for the engines of the ships have been under water for a long time and therefore it is not an easy task to repair and put them to use again.

The question of wooden ships is said to be discussed in Japan today in connection with its shipbuilding plan. The construction of these wooden ships is, of course, possible and therefore the feasibility of the construction of such ships is also being studied in the Southern Regions. It is to be noted here that in the Southern Regions there are large quantities of teak wood and iron wood both of which are most suitable as wooden materials for construction of wooden ships. With these materials available, there should be speedy construction of wooden ships so that the projected transportation and interchange of materials in the Southern Regions will be realized as soon as possible.

Rapid Reconstruction

Next I want to take up the reconstruction of the different establishments and installations in the Japanese-occupied regions in the South. It should be known that everything what can be called a naval port or an oil refinery was destroyed. Although the enemy forces resorted to their favorite scorched-earth policy, it seemed that they were rather reticent in destroying their military establishments or installations for it was their earnest desire to recover them if they possibly could. As I travelled through the different places I discovered that the reconstruction work was going on unexpectedly smoothly and rapidly. Evidently the reason was that the enemy forces were not thorough in their destruction and therefore it took rather little trouble in repairing and reconstructing various facilities.

To cite an example, a very important pin of a certain machine is found removed purposely by the enemy, and in this case all that is to be done in putting the machine back into workable condition is to find the pin and if it cannot be recovered, all that is necessary is to replace it. But, strange to say, such pin or other things, which had been taken away or removed by the enemy, have been found hidden underground or thrown away into the thickets carelessly by them. Under such conditions and in view of the fact that the native inhabitants spared no efforts in assisting the Japanese in their reconstruction work, it seemed but natural that the work has been carried on with unusually and unexpected rapidity.

The strategical as well as commercial importance of Shonanto is beyond question today. In particular, the strategical importance of the King George VI Dock of Shonanto is undeniable. It is said that when the construction of the dock was completed, the very dock where the highly-touted as unsinkable Prince of Wales found its anchorage, it was made historical by the attendance of American cruisers dispatched from America to the gala celebration of the ceremony marking the completion of its construction. Even the important harbor facilities of this dock are said to have been destroyed by the enemy forces. However, it is believed it would not take long before the dock will be fully repaired, in which case Japanese battleships would not have to take the trouble of returning to Japan for repairs.

HOW SEA EAGLES REARED

After Receiving Vigorous Training From Kind Instructors, Boy Pilots Are Ready to Take to Air and Fight for Nation

(Concluded from Yesterday)

"In the playground various physical exercises such as wrestling, fencing, 'Judo,' bayonet drill and other gymnastic exercises were going on. The large ground was of such an ardent and fervid atmosphere that I began to wish that I could join them with the same eager and unyielding spirit as that of the boys. While absorbed in watching the exercises, I almost forgot the heat and perspiration running down my face. Every exercise was being conducted under one aim, that of fostering in the partakers the dauntless and resolute spirit, which is the true spirit of Japanese soldiers. To win or to lose in games has no importance with them, but they must learn how to win and how to behave when beaten.

"All the boys here reminded me of the cocoons transformed to the pupa stage because of their innocent appearances. They looked so calm that I could easily imagine that they were the ones who should be able to achieve invincible victories in battles. Being asked, why they enrolled in the Aviation School, they instantly answered, 'We are Japanese boys and have no other wish but to dedicate our lives for the defense of the country. To fulfill our wishes we have chosen our service in the field of aviation.' Those boys must naturally have the right spirit and the constant training must have more than polished their natural predilections.

"They are trained in special physical exercises which are indispensable to aviators. They must be able to endure changes in speed, atmospheric pressure, and in temperature. In aerial combats they must be alert and quick. In order to train them to become qualified aviators, they must receive various free and heavy gymnastics. One of the instructors informed me that first when those boys came some of them were very thin, but within six months have improved tremendously. Some of the boys honored me with the performance of aerial circling.

"Again I witnessed another type of exercise. They were exercising rolling over on rubber cushions. They were so quick and light in their movements, they reminded me of professional tumblers. Thus, they practise balancing themselves and at the same time develop swiftness in motion and physical endurance.

Swimming

"Then I was guided to a swimming pool. The school is equipped with three swimming pools, each, 50 meters long and 25 meters wide. They must acquire the technique of swimming in order to become competent 'Sea Eagles'. The instruction in swimming was going on as fervently and earnestly as any other exercises. I saw some 40 per cent of the swimmers wearing red caps while the rest were wearing white ones. I was told that those with red caps were beginners, some of them not being able to float. Here I observed how they were first taught to swim. I saw one end of a cord tied on the body of one of the beginners who was evidently unable to swim, and the other end on a fishing rod. The other end of the rod was tightly grasped by an instructor. The boy then went down into the water while he was closely watched by the instructor who would let him stay into the water as long as he could. Just as he was about to sink, the rod was pulled up by the instructor. The boy looked pale but being told that he was getting better, he smiled happily. Speed and styles of swimming do not matter much with them, the importance being to get acquainted with the whims of the water and to be able to jump into water with no fear whatever. The instructor explained how earnestly the boys were learning to swim by telling me that sometime ago one of the boys dived into the water under the instructor's order and did not come up. After a while he appeared on water, half-conscious. Immediately the instructor applied artificial respiration and brought him back. When the instructor said, 'They are obedient and lovable boys,' he was looking at the boys swimming in the pool as if words could not fully express his love for the boys.

First Flight

"As to the training in the art of aviation, I was fortunately able to witness the first flight which was undertaken by the senior trainees who entered the school in May. In the sky I saw numerous red planes flying. Near the shore a temporary tent was pitched under which some tables and chairs were neatly arranged. In one of the chairs, the commander was seen sitting composedly. A group of boys in flying uniforms were standing in groups, wearing flying togs with parachutes on their backs. They were evidently impatiently waiting for their turn. Presently one boy came running to the commander and standing at attention, said, 'Trainee Okada, Airplane number 93, starting out on a flight with a pilot.' To the boy, the commander nodded and smiled. Immediately the boy rushed toward his plane, number 93, which seemed waiting for him. He bowed politely to the instructor who was already on the plane and at the instructor's sign he got aboard the plane. The plane glided toward the deeper part of the water, leaving white trails behind it. Soon the plane flew high up into the sky and circling round it disappeared behind Tsukuba Mountain. I was told it was a 300 hundred to 500 meters flight. On the land a group of boys were looking toward the plane which had just flown off, through their binoculars. They were to watch the plane and as soon as it returned, they were to report to the boys waiting for their turn.

"The instructor sits in the front seat and the trainee in the back seat of the training plane. Both the front and back seats are equipped with a control lever, a rudder control and other necessary accessories. The two control levers, one in the front and the other in the back are attached on one shaft and two rudder control on another shaft. If the person in the front draws the lever then the back one would move in the same motion. If the back bar is stepped on, then the front one would follow the same motion. The conversation between the two is conducted through a transmitter. By using this apparatus, the instructor can guide the young pilot. The period of one flight is limited to 15 minutes.

Return to Base

"When I was watching the sky with anticipation, the planes came back one after another. First I saw a plane which looked like a small spot against the mountain, then gradually it grew larger and larger. It was flying straight toward the commander. It finally skidded on the water, the water splashing all over the plane till it came to a stop. Two or three boys rushed to it when a boy with a serious expression came down, pulling up his glasses. He immediately ran to the commander and reported. 'Trainee Okada, Airplane number 93, I have just returned.' With the affectionate nod from the commander, he ran to the blackboard where he crossed out his name and the number of the plane he had flown on. Then he dashed toward a group of friends.

"I could not keep myself from asking the boy, 'Were you frightened?' 'No,' he said in a loud voice. 'Wasn't it hot?' I asked, as he was wearing a heavy flying uniform and a fur-lined cap. 'It was cold up in the air.' he answered as proudly and loudly as possible. 'Would you like to have stayed in the air longer?' To this question, he merely smiled instead of answering.

"I was lately told by one of the seniors that the first flight would always exhaust them though it was not any longer than ten minutes. He said he was so tired after his first flight that he could not sleep that night. The boy who answered me in such a loud voice must also have had a troubled night. Those boys who feel very tired after ten minutes flight are the ones who will become those Sea Eagles who can stand some strenuous hours in the aerial combats.

Two Groups

"While the boys are undergoing strenuous training, they are divided into two classes, according to their difference in ability, some taking charge of piloting and the others of patrolling. Those who go in for piloting must be alert and quick to act, while the others must be attentive, observant and patient, their task being that of communications and reconnaissance. When I asked the boys which class they would like to join, they unanimously answered 'piloting' at the top of their voice. The instructor added, 'They all want to fly fighter planes and fight against enemy planes.'

"Those who finished the day's schedule of flying were seen posing for a photograph standing by their respective planes. The instructor then explained to me by saying, 'They are so proud of themselves for having flown on board the planes that they want to send the photos to their parents. This is the first day that they had the experience of flying. It has become a custom of this school that they would have their pictures taken on this special day. But the parents who sent their sons to this school have offered their sons to the country, and some parents who received their sons' photographs wrote to them, saying that they would not wish to see their sons wearing parachutes. In the same letter, they said it is unimaginable to think that their sons were wearing those parachutes to save their lives.' Hearing this touching episode, I was greatly impressed by the loyalty of the parents of the boys.

"The training at this school is strenuous but it is carried on with much care, so that it should not become excessively difficult for those young boys. The training is conducted with the purpose of promoting the healthy growth of the boys. Proper nourishment for them is seriously considered. 'Oshiruko' milk, sweet bean cake are generally provided for them by the canteen.

Work All Done

"At 4:10 p.m. their school hours come to an end. Then for the next 35 minutes they are free to do whatever they want. Some boys were seen washing their own clothes while those whose turn it was to set the table for dinner went to the kitchen to get the portion of food for their respective tables. With the arrival of the chief of their corps, the dinner began amid cheerful voices. They unanimously praised their chief. Someone said, 'We are very grateful to our chief, because he not only trains us in physical exercises but he lives with us and teaches us daily etiquettes such as how to hold chopsticks properly and how to take care of our uniforms.' Another said, 'He knows everything. He can teach all kinds of subjects while he also coaches us in swimming and other exercises. I am sure we will become worthy soldiers if we earnestly do whatever we are told by him.' He is evidently acting as father, mother, teacher and trainer for the boys. I saw him picking up some washed clothes which were lying on the ground and giving them to the owner, and again I witnessed that he was going round the boys' rooms in midnight and putting on covers over them and placing arms and legs back under the cover when they were protruding out of the mosquito nets.

"After dinner, at 6:15 p.m. they started sweeping their rooms. At 6:40 p.m. they sat down to do their homework till 9 p.m., with only 15 minutes recess. They must be very tired after the day's hard exercise but conquering their drowsiness they concentrated on their respective studies. On the platform I saw a teacher, ready to answer any questions asked by the boys. The chief of the corps came to see how the boys were studying and seemed happy to answer their questions.

"The homework period came to a close at 8:45 p.m. and the following 15 minutes were spent for meditation. The following five items were earnestly memorized and meditated upon:

1. Was I honest?
2. Didn't I do or say anything that I would be ashamed of?
3. Did I do my best?
4. Did I keep up high spirits?
5. Was I lazy?

Write Diaries

"Then after self-examining they started writing their diaries. One of the boys wrote, 'I think I hesitated to dive, today.' Exactly at 9 p.m. they all retired to their own barracks and by 9:15 p.m. they were all in bed. With the sounding of the bugle at 9:30 p.m. the officer on duty went through the barracks to make sure all was well with them. By then the boys were sound asleep. Having spent the whole day with the 'Eaglets' I was more than amazed at the growth of the boys within a short period, from boyhood to gallant soldiers.

"Upon graduation from the Boys Aviation School they take another six months course. Some specialize in the art of piloting while the others in patrolling. During those six months they also receive general specialized training. After finishing this course they become attached to various corps in order to get practical training before they start out for the first time as 'Sea Eagles.'

"Japanese boys are all qualified to try the entrance examination to the Boys Aviation School. The examination is divided into two parts, the first consisting of a physical test and a written examination, and the second, aptitude test. The first one is conducted in big cities and towns while the second is conducted at a certain aviation corps. The latter test is specially conducted for the purpose of knowing the examinees' mental ability, such as capacity of concentration, power of judgement, quick and correct response, power of eye-measurement of speed, power of memory, and capacity of quick and correct hearing. Even if the boys taking the examination are weak in one or two points, they are not regarded as unqualified.

Healthy Boys Needed

"Then the instructor told me what kind of boys he should like to have as applicants to the examination. 'As a rule, we need boys who are healthy, physically and mentally. The boys who have been brought up by honest parents in a genial environment are best suited to become competent aviators, because they are usually innocent and sensible and have common sense. It is a wrong idea to send boys to our school for the reason that they are rough and hard to be handled. The boys who are quiet and obedient are the ones we need most and it is our task to educate them and train them to become worthy 'Sea Eagles.'

"When I was informed about the qualification of the boy applicants to the school, unmeasurable joy swelled up in my heart, because I knew that most of the Japanese boys would come under this class. I am rightly proud of Japanese homes and particularly of Japanese women who are creating the atmosphere of joy and happiness in their homes and making their homes a place for rest and peace. The strength of Japan who is now making epochal changes in the history of the world lies in Japanese homes."

Names State Ministers

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 17.—The National Government announced the appointment of Ku Chi-yu and Tai Ying-fu as Ministers of State of the Executive Yuan.

Christian League Set Up

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 17.—A Sino-Japanese Christian League was inaugurated at the Christian Church here.

STALINGRAD ATTACK BY AXIS DESCRIBED

(Continued From Page 1)

pass days and nights for over two months in succession, sleeping, lying, walking and running out in the battlefield, no matter whether it is windy or rainy. They have no right to complain of fatigue. Looking about them, they find new tombs of their comrades, who have fallen in the recent battle on the banks of the Don River. They find their units smaller than at the beginning of the campaign. Many of their friends are now lying in peace as silent heroes and patriots.

"None of the German troops, however, have any fear of death. They know that death is unavoidable. It is up to Providence they will survive or die. 'Death' advances with them like their own shadows. None know when, or whether not, they may come in contact with it.

"Every Nazi soldier is determined to exercise his utmost for the execution of the heavy duty imposed on his shoulders. If Stalingrad has any feeling, it must be glad to fall into the hands of such a loyal force as the German army. Every member of the Reich army is resolved to reduce the city for his personal honor prestige.

"Looking over the battlefield, I saw huge columns and lines of artillery, tanks, anti-tank guns and infantry men running in all directions covering every inch of the ground. Only a few hours ago, a few scores of 26-ton type tanks of the Red army appeared on an eminence just before our position. The light and heavy field-guns of our allied forces opened accurate fire on those tanks. Fierce battle lasted a couple of hours, and the enemy was driven back leaving 4 tanks behind.

Putting Up Frantic Resistance

"On another eminence before us, there lies the 'Stalin's Airfield.' I must correct the expression, and say 'there stood . . . ,' because all taxying roads therein had been smashed by our heavy bombers. Nevertheless, the Red troops detailed for the protection of the airfield are continuing their resistance by means of the guns and machine-guns installed in the barracks and other buildings in the airfield. A unit of our 'hell divers' is bombing the enemy there for hours already.

"The entire city of Stalingrad is enveloped by immense sheet of black smoke. Columns of flame, here and there, are towering up several hundred meters high. It is more than probable that the entire city is already turned into countless piles of debris.

"The Nazi troops, for all the successes they have achieved, are not yet in a position to establish their command over the entire city because the enemy artillery is continuing its resistance by taking advantage of a strong position in the center of the city. Shells and projectiles come flying also from the opposite bank of the Volga as well as from behind the rush near at hand. Units of enemy tanks suddenly appear in the path of our men and disturb their action.

"Moreover, small units of Red planes attempt air raiding now and then, though with little success. They would disappear at the sight of the German warplanes. Shells of enemy trench mortars incessantly come falling close by the positions of our allied units. Most fierce of all is the rain of machine-gun bullets from the numberless pill-boxes prepared on every eminence, roofs of all prominent buildings in the city. When we approach one of those pill-boxes, we feel as if we stand in a torrential rain of bullets.

"In the face of sure-death, however, the brave infantrymen of the Nazi army steadily advances as if they know no fear. It appears that they enjoy the reports of machine-guns as we enjoy the song of the skylarks. The arms of the infantrymen are perhaps the simplest of all arms of modern warfare. But, it is by means of their rifles and bayonets that issue of all modern warfare is decided. In order to defeat the enemy, we must reduce the enemy's pill-boxes one after another at the point of our bayonets. We must drive the enemy from their trenches by the power of our swords and bayonets. This is the only way by which we can frustrate the resistance of our stubborn enemy.

Killing Own Comrades

"One of the interesting features of the sanguinary battle in Stalingrad is the activity of a special enemy unit, whose duty is to force their own troops to a hopeless battle. On every eminence behind the enemy's pill-boxes, there stands the 'supervisers' armed with guns and machine-guns, which are directed at the pill-boxes of their own men as well as toward their own infantry and artillery corps. They are not required to fight the enemy, but detailed for the awkward task to kill their own men.

"This morning about 20 Red soldiers gave up their resistance by the pill-box and begged to surrender themselves. A Nazi corporal approached the pill-box to accept their surrender. But, the instant the Red soldiers came out of their position, several machine-guns in the supervisors' position near at hand opened fire all at once, kiloing eight of the Russian soldiers on spot.

"As eloquently told by the story just mentioned, the Soviet army is determined to defend Stalingrad even shedding the blood of their comrades at their own hands. In the minds of the Soviet authorities, the soldiers and citizens engaged in the defense of Stalingrad deserve no mercy. They believe that they must be glad to lay down their lives for the sake of their fatherland."

Chinese Communists Attack Kuomintang

(Continued From Page 1)

tao.

The 92nd Army, under the command of General Chi Pin-hsien, operating in the western part of Shantung Province, is now facing a Communist army which narrowly escaped from the hands of the Japanese Forces.

The 84th Army under the command of General Mo Shu-chieh, had suspended hostilities with the Communist Party of China for some time, launched a three-month Communist-annihilation movement in July in the western Shantung area.

In the Taihang area in the southern part of Shansi Province, the district which was under the control of the 27th and the 40th Army and which is now tottering owing to the mopping-up operation of the Japanese Army, has been encroached upon by Communist forces.

In the Taiyo area, the 21st battalion under the command of General Pao I-po attacked an army under General Chiang Kai-shek and later clashed with a Shansi army, as the result of which both sides sustained a severe blow.

Secret Agents Dispatched

Communist forces in the Taihangshan district dispatched numbers of secret agents to the Lingsien district in Honan Province in order to undermine the 40th Army, but all of them were arrested and executed.

In order to Sovietize the army under the command of Fu Tso-i, the Communist Party of China has dispatched to the Inner Mongolia, Shansi and Ordos districts as many as 400 secret agents so far. Accordingly, the Fu Tso-i Army is now taking precautions against them.

A big clash took place some time ago between the forces under the command of General Kao Shuang-cheng and those belonging to the Communist Army of China in the Tingpienhsien-Yulin area, Shansi Province. As the centralization of the north-western district of Chungking is making progress, the conflict between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China is becoming serious in the area.

According to latest information on hand, General Chu Lao-liang of the 8th War Zone has given to his men instructions against the intrigue of the Communist Party of China.

Indian Disturbances Continue Unabated: Casualties Increase

(Continued From Page 1)

blocked. As the raining season is about to end, the situation is worrying the British authorities.

Indian policemen at various districts in Bengal and Bihar provinces have decided to refuse to obey the order of British authorities to fire upon or arrest Indians, it is reported, and consequently British authorities are said to be arresting and killing Indian policemen.

The Bengal district is without any administrative organ. In a certain Bihar district, Indian policemen arrested 592 British policemen who came to arrest them, and are supporting the anti-British movement, maintaining peace and order in the name of the "Independent Indian Government."

China Boosts Cotton Output

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 17.—The Ministry of Industry has mapped out a plan for the establishment of a Cotton Control Bureau for the purpose of improving cotton production and securing facilities for transportation.

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Press Comments

Sunday, September 20
ASAHI—Britain and America as Lookers-on
YOMIURI-HOCHI—New Era of Aviation
KOKUMIN—Third Aviation Day

Britain and America as Lookers-on

ASAHI—Concerning the Stalingrad battle, the German side announced Friday that German forces succeeded in entering into one section of the city after fighting desperate battles with the resisting Soviet troops. But at this moment a question that would be again discussed is that of opening a second front.

It is still impossible to open a new front that will be immediately effective. However, the effect of a new front, if it is not opened this year and delayed to next year, becomes quite doubtful.

The London report to the New York Times published a few days ago endorsed the report of Prime Minister Winston Churchill before the House of Commons concerning the question of a second front and the discussion among the high authorities of the United States, the British Empire and the Soviet Union, and has furthermore given detailed reports of the Moscow conference. It is said that at the conference, Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union insisted that the condition in 1943 would become worse if the Soviet would lose the Caucasus and the Eastern Front would remain unchanged due to the impossibility of opening a second front, for Germany would move westward most of the troops that had been concentrated at the Eastern Front and would also become able to prepare against landing operations on the continent by the British and American forces.

On September 14, the Times, London, printed a very pessimistic report from Moscow, which read, "The fall of Stalingrad would bring decisive effect on the European War, and also cause a serious result upon the military operations of the Allies."

But while the British and Americans pointed out that in view of the present fighting strength of the Allies, it was dangerous to open a second front, and that a second front might lead the present war to the entire defeat of the Allies, Premier Stalin expressed dissatisfaction with the British-American view on the ground that if London and Washington had more courage and power of decision a second front was possible. However, the question is not that of courage alone. Britain and the United States have no other thought but to make the Soviet fight Germany as long as possible for weakening the fighting strength of Germany, while they would prepare themselves for a long drawn-out war. There is no doubt that Premier Stalin who already declared that he would not pick out any chestnut for another country would be able to see through this trick.

Besides the question of utilizing the Soviet for their interest, the United States and Britain do not agree on the main objective of the present war. At the same time, they are obliged to defend themselves in all parts of the world, and they cannot concentrate their attention at one place by their own wish.

That is to say, the Washington and London Governments lack courage, and furthermore lack actual fighting power to save the Soviet Union from the present crisis. Yet, if the Soviet Union is not saved from the present difficulty, the reconstruction of the world front of the Allies would become more difficult.

New Era of Aviation

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Aviation Day was first inaugurated in 1940, the 2,600th year of the founding of the Japanese Empire, as it fell on the thirtieth year since the first flight was made in Tokyo by Captain Tokugawa. Now we celebrate the third Aviation Day. During the last two years, we have accomplished really great deeds in controlling the skies of East Asia with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Thus, today's Aviation Day becomes particularly significant and at the same time make us possess a great expectation for the future.

Previous to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the people of America and Britain miscalculated Japan's military and economic strength. Particularly they thought that our air force was greatly inferior to theirs. But once we fought them in land and sea battles, their air forces which were their pride were instantly smashed by our planes or caused to run away. Thus, the skies of the entire East Asia are now controlled by our aircraft.

In celebrating this glorious third Aviation Day, we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to our Army and Navy pilots, who won unparalleled victory in air battles. Particularly we worship the spirit of those brave men who plunged themselves into enemy planes or against enemy warships in their determination to destroy the enemy with no regard for their life and safety.

Particularly we notice that Major-General Tateo Kato and other Army and Navy heroes, who died gloriously while fighting the enemy in the air had mentioned in their wills their hope and encouragement for future air control. The words they left for their sons were always to order them to guard the skies of East Asia when they grow up; and the sentences they left to their friends and young men in their native places were to encourage the young men to become pilots to succeed them.

Today, be it a land or sea battle, the result owes much to the air force in modern warfare. Thus, the outcome of the whole war itself would depend much on the air force.

To follow the words of our great heroes and to fulfil their expectations will also be one way of consoling their spirit and it is also a means of attaining the great objective of the nation.

The people of Japan are now facing an opportunity of developing their inborn quality, manifesting their entire ability, and fostering their courage for creating a new area of controlling the skies. A new era is always developed by young men. The complete success of the War of Greater East Asia depends on the air force, and at the same time the future communications and transportation within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere also depends on aviation. The young people of the nation are now burning with the eager desire to control the skies of East Asia.

We are happy that on this Aviation Day, young pilots are visiting their native places, and there are held various other functions throughout the nation to signify the meaning of the day.

Third Aviation Day

KOKUMIN—Celebrating the third Aviation Day, we are impressed to pledge anew the complete destruction of the United States and the British Empire. Once it was said that a nation that controls the sea would control the world, but with the progress of aviation, it can be said now that a nation that controls the skies controls the world.

It is not necessary to relate here what great part the air force had played in our glorious victories at Hawaii, Malaya and other campaigns in the present War of Greater East Asia. The British and American navies that once controlled the Seven Seas of the World and were said to have been the most powerful navies in the world, have been smashed by the naval and air forces of Japan, German and Italy. It may even be said that the overwhelming superiority of the Axis air forces has brought about this result.

President Roosevelt has recently started to build many airplanes and aircraft carriers, though it is too late. Though his plan is laughable, it also proves that future battles are decided by the superiority of the air force.

The United States is planning to increase the airplane production to 10,000 planes next year. Particularly the Ford, Packard, Buick, General Motors and other automobile factories in America are being turned over to the manufacture of airplanes. This fact cannot be overlooked.

The American counter-attack on the Solomons, and the American attack on Central and Southern China as well as the Aleutians mean their attempt at opening a second air front.

The American plan of covering up her defeats in all her battles in East Asia by gaining the control of the skies may be said to be one that does not leave us in comfort. It must be acknowledged that the mass production of big transport planes would increase the efficiency in transporting troops and materials, and would also revolutionize the war industry. We should be well aware of the enemy's plan for increasing the air force, developing aircraft manufacturing technique, and training pilots.

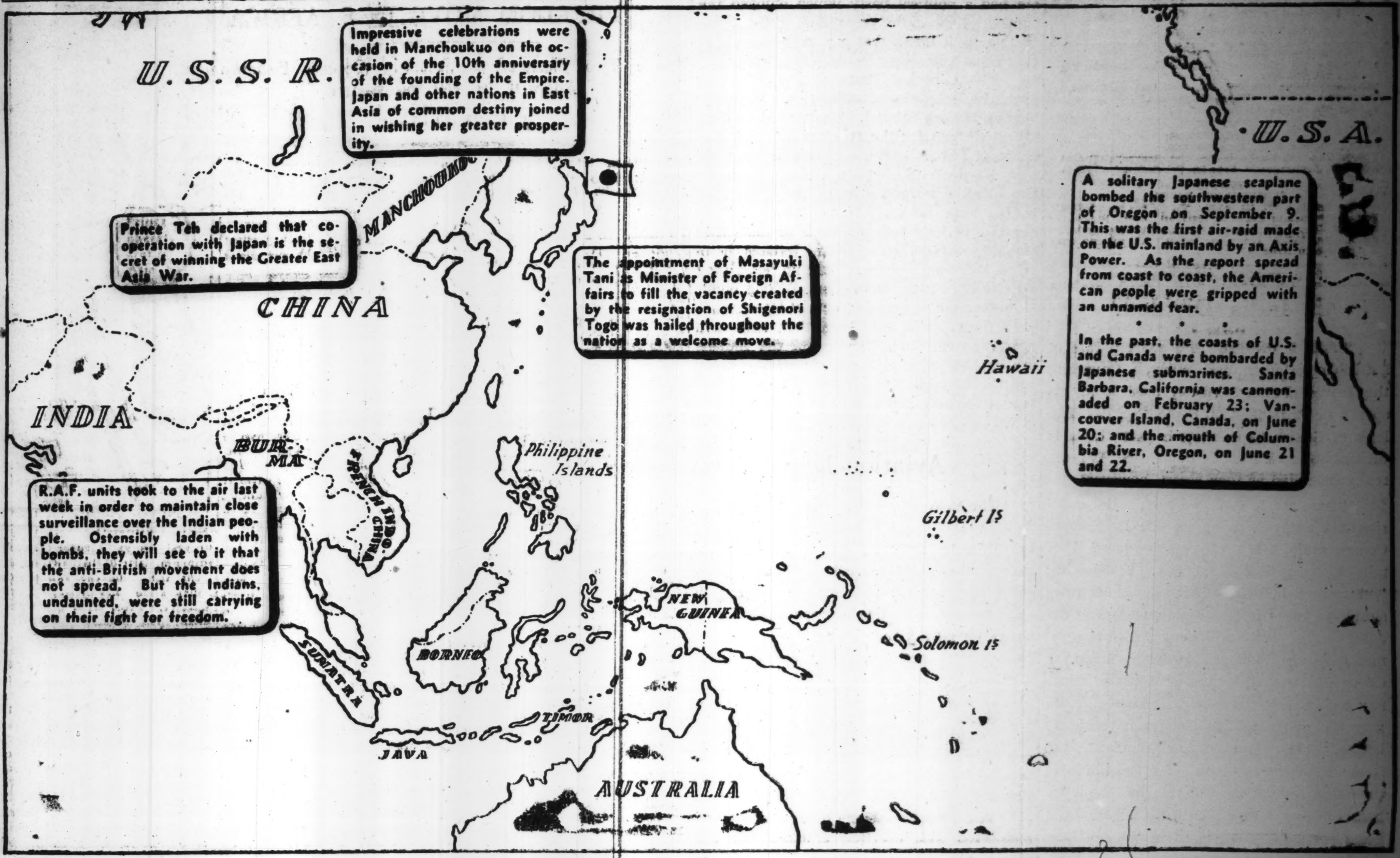
The superiority of our Army and Navy air forces is due to the Imperial Virtues, but it is the public concern and interest in aviation that will develop strong and able pilots. Therefore, on this third Aviation Day, we must be determined that we will win and retain our air superiority. The entire nation must unite, particularly on this day, to realize the importance of air strength.

China Forms Insurance Body

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 17.—To meet the urgent needs arising from the establishment of many insurance companies in Shanghai to supplant the British and American insurance firms which have been liquidated since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a preparatory committee has been created to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of an insurance association in this city.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEWS LAST WEEK



Impressive celebrations were held in Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire. Japan and other nations in East Asia of common destiny joined in wishing her greater prosperity.

Prince Teh declared that cooperation with Japan is the secret of winning the Greater East Asia War.

The appointment of Masayuki Tani as Minister of Foreign Affairs to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Shigenori Togo was hailed throughout the nation as a welcome move.

R.A.F. units took to the air last week in order to maintain close surveillance over the Indian people. Ostensibly laden with bombs, they will see to it that the anti-British movement does not spread. But the Indians, undaunted, were still carrying on their fight for freedom.

A solitary Japanese seaplane bombed the southwestern part of Oregon on September 9. This was the first air-raid made on the U.S. mainland by an Axis Power. As the report spread from coast to coast, the American people were gripped with an unnamed fear.

• • •

In the past, the coasts of U.S. and Canada were bombarded by Japanese submarines. Santa Barbara, California was cannonaded on February 23; Vancouver Island, Canada, on June 20; and the mouth of Columbia River, Oregon, on June 21 and 22.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Army Air Heroes Honored

For meritorious services rendered in the War of Greater East Asia, citations were issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces in the Malay Area on April 15 and April 21 to Lieutenant Minoru Okumoto, Sergeant Masao Kawahara, Superior Private Saburo Katano, Superior Private Shusuke Tsushima and Paymaster Sergeant-Major Kiyoji Kikuchi, of the Kume Parachutist Unit, and to Lieutenant Masaji Sasaki, of the Yanagimoto Flight Unit respectively, the War Ministry announced on September 19. The War Ministry's announcement stated that this fact has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor.

Imperial Navy Units Honored

The Imperial Navy was honored last Friday when it was announced by the Navy Ministry that it had come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor that citations had been issued by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to two special landing parties and two air units which served with distinction in the campaign against the Netherlands East Indies. One of the special landing parties, called the Special Landing Party of the Yokosuka Naval Station, took part in the historic action as the first parachute unit of the Imperial Navy.

Manchoukuo's 10th Anniversary Feted

Marking the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, appropriate celebrations were observed in that country and Japan on September 15. Opening the gala fete staged at Nanling, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo read an Imperial Rescript which His Imperial Majesty had issued for the historic occasion. Also attending the function at Nanling were the envoys of Japan, the Axis Powers and others numbering 10,000. In Tokyo, the celebrations were highlighted by a grand gathering at the Hibiya Amphitheater and a luncheon given by the Manchoukuoan Embassy, both of which were honored by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu. Prominent among the guests at the luncheon were Premier General Tojo, all Cabinet Ministers, high Government officials and all foreign envoys. Radio addresses by high personages also featured the celebrations in Japan.

Three days later, the various cities of Manchoukuo commemorated the eleventh anniversary of the Manchurian Incident, paying tribute to those who died for the cause of the country and reaffirming the determination of the people to overcome all difficulties in the progress of their country.

Mahatma Gandhi Seriously Ill

Further increasing the anger of the Indian masses, came news late last week that Mahatma Gandhi, arrested independence movement leader, is seriously ill. His condition is described as serious. It will be recalled that when the Mahatma was arrested, his health was none too good and the uncomfortable life he has been forced to live under detention is believed to have further weakened his condition.

In the meantime, despite further British ruthlessness, the uprising in India continued unabated throughout last week and there are now indications that the movement is being systematized. Many more patriots have been killed and countless others wounded or arrested by the British who do not hesitate from emptying their rifles into the demonstrators. Casualties to date are estimated at 5,000.

Japanese Plane Bombs Oregon

Throwing a tense nation into a further state of confusion, the U.S. Western Defense Command announced last Wednesday that the American mainland had experienced its first Japanese aerial assault when, on September 9, a Japanese seaplane had dropped an incendiary bomb in the southwestern part of Oregon which caused a fire. The plane was last seen making its way seaward, the U.S. announcement stated, adding that on the same day an American patrol craft had spotted a submarine of an unknown nationality at a point about 30 nautical miles off the Oregon coast.

Special Envoys Leave for Nanking

The departure of Special Ambassadors Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, for Nanking was announced by the Foreign Office on September 17. The announcement said: "The three Special Ambassadors to Nanking left Tokyo Station at 9 a.m. Thursday to return the courtesy of the National Government of China." Seeing the Ambassadors off at the station were Premier General Tojo and other dignitaries.

U.S. Admits Loss of Yorktown

Belatedly admitting the loss of the 19,990-ton aircraft carrier Yorktown in the sea battle off Midway on June 5, the United States Navy Department announced last week that the carrier and the 1,570-ton destroyer Hammann were sunk. On June 10, the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced that an Enterprise-type aircraft carrier and a Hornet-type aircraft carrier were sunk by the Japanese Navy. The Hornet is a sister-ship of the Yorktown.

Argentina Wants to Keep Neutral

An important indicator of the fact that the neutrality policy is being widely supported in Argentina is seen in the rejection of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies of the proposal to sever relations with Axis countries. The rejection was carried through by a majority vote. It will be recalled that the greater part of the members of the Chamber belong to the Radical Party which is opposed to the present Cabinet.

Tani Appointed Foreign Minister

Japan's structure for meeting the needs of the constructive side of the War of Greater East Asia was completed last Thursday with the appointment of a regular Foreign Minister and a Minister without Portfolio. Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, is the new Foreign Minister. He will hold the latter post concurrently. The new Minister without Portfolio is Kazuo Aoki, the highest economic adviser to the National Government of China. Kumaichi Yamamoto, meanwhile, has been appointed Foreign Vice-Minister.

E. Asia City Confab Concluded

Culminating a two-day session, the second annual East Asia Conference, held at the Yamato Hotel in Hsinking, was formally adjourned on September 13. During the session, delegates discussed three chief items; the establishment of cities in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere; special duties and mission of East Asiatic cities and liaison between cities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Seventy-eight cities were represented at the conference.

The Imperial Army In Action on the East Asian Front

(Continued from Page 4)

was left in their canteens to quench their thirst. In order to hide the movement of the Japanese troops, they were not allowed to approach any village to replenish their water supply.

"Under no circumstances, were they allowed to come close to any inhabited village. Instead of walking on roads, they sought mountainous trails. They could not have hot meals for days, because a rise of smoke might easily give away their positions. By creeping, crawling and hiding in the jungle and moving about under cover of shrubs, the Japanese steadily pressed on toward their objective, Rangoon.

"On March 7th, time had finally ripened for hostilities. For the first time in many days, cartridges were put into the rifles. Field guns were dismounted from horsebacks and assembled ready for action. Preparations for the assault were readied. And, finally, the order for the offensive was given.

A Feigned Attack

"In a feinting operation, a certain unit made a slight operation directly in front of the enemy's defenses to appear as though the Japanese attack would come from that direction. In the meantime, however, the main body of the Japanese troops, utilizing the darkness of the night, infiltrated to the rear of the enemy.

"When the Japanese troops took their battle position in the open, Rangoon was seen blazing furiously.

"In the morning, however, the position of the main Japanese Force was detected by the enemy. He immediately changed his position, and outflanked the Japanese from both sides in an encircling movement. The enemy's spearhead was powerfully backed up by tanks and heavy guns. To counter this, the Japanese quickly reshuffled their battle position.

"The officers and men of the Japanese Forces, thoughly fully realizing that they were greatly outnumbered by the encircling enemy, had only one objective—to advance closer and closer to Rangoon. Completely disregarding their imminent danger, they crept inch by inch toward the front, but their progress netted no more than 20 to 30 meters.

"This tense moment lasted several hours. The enemy, apparently not realizing his advantage, withdrew his forces without attacking.

"When day-break came, the Japanese triumphantly entered Rangoon, uncontested."

Naval Institute Opened

C.P.S.

NANKING September 17.—To improve the efficiency of senior officers of the Chinese Navy, General Jen Yuan-tao, Minister of the Navy, has established a Naval Officers Training Institute in the General Naval Academy at Shanghai.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1942

Is India Divided?

"India is divided," is a stock phrase of British imperialists, and Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, used it in his speech in Parliament on September 10. The logic of British imperialists is that "India is divided and so it must be oppressed." Is India really disunited as they assert, however?

There are in India no such racial rivalries and antagonism as we see in Europe. Consequently, there can be no question of minority races in that country. If there are "minorities" in India at all, they must refer simply to minor religious bodies. Among the adherents of small religious bodies may be mentioned the Sikhs, the Zoroastrians and the Christians. As against these religious "minority bodies," Hinduism and Mohammedanism may be described as religious "majority bodies." Of these bigger religions, the former's adherents account for two-thirds of the entire population of India, while the latter boasts no fewer than 70,000,000 adherents, it being particularly dominant in five northern provinces.

British imperialists are assiduous in disseminating the false report that these two big religious bodies are at daggers-drawn with each other in India. We do not, of course, deny that collisions have sometimes occurred between them, but Hinduism is a very generous and tolerant religion which is above assuming the mean attitude of bringing pressure to bear on other religions by dint of its mighty influence. Such being the case, there is essentially little possibility of a fundamental conflict ever occurring between Hinduism and Mohammedanism. Unfortunate collisions which have occurred between them in the past were, in most cases, attributable to the Machiavellian tactics employed by British imperialists out of their desire to cause or accentuate domestic dissensions in India. While Indian nationalism is striving to promote national unity, British imperialism is trying to set up a barrier against national unity. For instance, the system of electoral bodies in India is a typical expression of the policy of the British Government which is bent on fostering local and sectarian reactionary elements of an extreme type by implanting a separatist sentiment in the Indian mind.

British imperialists are deliberately misrepresenting the Congress Party of India as though it were a conglomeration of Hindus. It is only natural that a very large proportion of the members of the Congress Party should be adherents of Hinduism, the biggest religion in India, but it must be noted that the Party has, besides these Hindus, several hundred thousand Mohammedans among its members. It may further be mentioned that in a northwestern border province where the Mohammedans represent 95 per cent of its entire population, the Congress Party reigns supreme and a Cabinet is organized by Mohammedans belonging to the Congress Party. Nor is it altogether correct to regard the All-India Muslim League under Mohammed Ali Jinnah's leadership as representing the interests of the Mohammedans in India. The Mohammedans in India have three more important bodies besides the All-India Muslim League and these bodies are wholehearted in their support of the demands of the Congress Party for the independence of India.

Winston Churchill, who declared that the Congress Party does not represent India because there exist in India absolutely dissociated from the Congress Party 80,000,000 Mohammedans, 50,000,000 Untouchables and 95,000,000 people in the Indian States, may well be charged with deliberately closing his eyes to the fact that the Congress Party is steadily achieving its object of unifying India and that its influence is increasing not only among the Hindus but among the Mohammedans also. If, as he claims, no organization can be regarded as representative of the State unless it has the support of the entire population, it will be impossible for Britain to have any Government capable of representing her, for never for once has Britain had a political party which enjoyed the support of the entire population of the country, nor is it likely that any such party will ever come into existence in that country.

The Congress Party in India has no prejudice, religious or otherwise. Its membership is open to all Indians who are determined to fight for the freedom and independence of India. The Congress Party has repeatedly declared that the rights of minorities of all descriptions must be safeguarded by the basic laws of the Constitution. The question of local religious sects or minorities would have been settled by the Indians themselves long ago, had there been no restraining activity of British imperialism. Britain ought to desist from any further acts of interference with India. And then, and then only, will it become clear whether or not the Indians are capable of unifying their own country and the Congress Party is really representative of the collected will of the Indian populace.

Aviation Day

The nation yesterday observed its third Aviation Day in fitting manner. It was a day in which the 100,000,000 people of Nippon were reminded of the great deeds accomplished by the airmen of the Army and Navy in the current war—deeds unparalleled anywhere for daring and patriotism.

In the background of every victory that has thus far been scored by the Imperial Forces—the victory of Pearl Harbor, the sinking of the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse, the Malay Campaign, and the more recent sea battles—was the superior prowess of Nippon's airmen and warplanes.

Yesterday the people of this country remembered with heartfelt gratitude the persons whose self-sacrificing services made possible the development of the nation's aviation to the present state of perfection. But as great as has been the progress thus far, it will be as nothing compared to the development which the world will witness in Japanese aviation in the months and years immediately ahead. We are fully cognizant of the frantic efforts that are being made by the United States and Britain to spur their aircraft production and we are determined that they shall not overtake us.

We must not forget, however, that while pilots are helpless unless they are supplied with superior craft, the formidableness of Japan's air arm is due in large measure to the Yamato spirit of the modern samurai who man the planes—officers and men who consider it the greatest honor that can befall them to die fighting.

You can't build up that kind of spirit over-night. It took Japan 2600 years under a single Ruling Family to weld its people into a ball of fire. The patriotism of such a people isn't to be compared with that of a people many of whose fathers and grandfathers were foreigners, and no amount of flag waving will make it different.

The Yamato spirit was manifested to the world in all its glory in the attack on Pearl Harbor, in the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse and in the victories off Java, of the Coral Sea and off the Solomons, when the officers and men of many a bomb or torpedo laden plane dashed their craft into enemy warships after their planes had been damaged, or when their fuel supply had been exhausted, thus rendering a safe return to their base improbable. Where an American or a British flier would bail out and attempt to save himself, the officers and men of Japan have deliberately sought death. That sort of spirit, as we have already said, is not instilled in a people over-night.

Great Masters

The lamented Kano Hogai, Hashimoto Gaho, the greatest living master of the age, and the numerous geniuses who follow in their track, are not only noted for their versatility of technique, but for their enlarged notion of the subject-matter of art. These two masters, themselves renowned professors of the chief Kano academy at the close of the Shogunate, inaugurated the revival of the Ashikaga and Sung masters in their ancient purity, together with the study of Tosa and the Korin colorists, without at the same time losing the delicate naturalism of the Kyoto School. (Extract from "The Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

September 21, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Following the official announcements of the capture of Kiev and Poltava lying 200 miles southeast of Kiev, by German forces pushing northeastward after crossing the River Dnieper near Kremenchung, it was estimated that nearly 500,000 Soviet troops were trapped in the steel ring. It was pointed out that this encirclement has exploded whatever chance Marshal Simon Budeny had built on the hope of a relief offensive in the center stage by Marshal Simeon Timoshenko.

HERTZOG AND MALAN LEADING FREEDOM MOVE IN S. AFRICA

These Two Nationalists Strongly Oppose Policies Adopted by General Smuts

By HIDEO MIYASHITA
(From the Taiheiyo)

The Union of South Africa, one of the Dominions within the British Commonwealth of Nations, is today ruled by Prime Minister General Jan Christian Smuts, a shrewd statesman and a soldier of a British Imperialist type.

Not only does Premier General Smuts wield much influence in his own country but in the British Isles as well. Whenever the British Home Government desires to uphold its imperialistic policy or to emphasize unity of its Empire or to expound the principles of democracy as against totalitarianism, it calls upon the South African Premier for moral support in the form of an official or unofficial statement. This is because his statements seem to have a certain power of attraction in winning over public opinion. As there is news value, as far as the press is concerned in his statements, they are covered in full by all English and American newspapers every time he delivers an address or issues a statement.

By these methods, Britain utilized his ability and made him a convert of British Imperialism. Truly, Jan Christian Smuts is more than an Anglofied Boer, he is an omnipotent British Imperialist. South African citizens intimately call him "Slim" Smuts, as if he belonged to them, but in reality he has shed off the typical Boer patriotism; and to gratify his personal vanity he has tied up the fate of his native South Africa with the Home Government in London, in a war against the Axis Powers.

About 10 years ago when our country was exerting every effort to settle the Manchurian Incident, Japanese textiles and miscellaneous goods began to predominate in all the markets of the world. As a result, London industrialists were so panic-stricken at our phenomenal industrial adjustment and infiltration of our manufactured goods into their markets that an economic conference of all the British colonies was convened in Ottawa, Canada, to form and strengthen a new British Empire's economic bloc. At the Ottawa Conference all the British colonies, including the Union of South Africa, adopted discriminatory economic measures in order to apply pressure on our overseas trade. During that time, Smuts conducted vigorous anti-Japanese economic and political campaigns.

Conniving Imperialist

It was through his personal experiences in international politics which he had undergone, and the realization of his past egos, that provided him with the necessary ingredients to enable him to cook up those fantastic ideas. For instance, during the last World War, when he was a Deputy Prime Minister, the troops of Union of South Africa were poured into the neighboring German colonies of southwest Africa and East Africa. Southwest Africa was conquered and at the termination of the War, Smuts struggled hard to gain this spoil of war. As a result, the former German colony became a Mandated State of the Union with the approval from the League of Nations on December 17, 1920, according to the plan which was personally drafted by Smuts himself. He had scored a wonderful victory.

But Smuts could not rest easily on the glories which he had gained for the British Empire without renewing his fight. This was because an independence movement flickered about within the country. And at about the same time, a transformation was taking place in Germany when Chancellor Adolf Hitler, took over the helm of Germany.

The ascendancy of Chancellor Hitler to power and his staunch demand for the return of the former German Empire colonies, provided the crafty Smuts with ideas which he utilized to quench the South Africans' desire for complete independence. He spread to every corner of his country of fear that Nazism was based on principles of terroism which were absolutely incompatible with the way of living of the South African citizens. He stressed that since South Africa ruled over one of the former German colonies, the country must stick by the motherland, "without whose protection," Smuts warningly told them, "the whole of our South Africa will be invaded and taken over by Nazi Germany."

Attack on Madagascar

When the War of Greater East Asia broke out and our Imperial Japanese Navy gradually extended its might toward the western Indian Ocean, General Smuts, for the benefit of the British Government, completely ignored the Vichy Government's strict neutrality and ordered the armed forces of South Africa to attack Madagascar, an island off the east coast of south Africa, last May.

Later, he boldly declared that Madagascar was the backdoor of the Union of South Africa. Already, many South African troops are said to be stationed at Madagascar, especially on the northern sector of the island. Therefore, it is not difficult to reason that General Smuts intends to make Madagascar his first line of defense.

Despite the closely watched Allied defenses there, one of our naval units recently broke through their net of defenses and carried out a surprise raid on Diego Suarez. Moreover, the disruption of Allied shipping lanes along the entire east coast of Africa is gradually but surely being realized by the Axis partners.

History of South Africa

Other than the only ray of enlightenment cast by the ancient Egyptian civilization, a large part of the continent of Africa still remains unexplored and undeveloped. The history of Africa is one of extreme sorrow. It was the happy hunting ground for Westerners engaged in slave trading in which millions of African negros fell hapless victims of whitemen. And during the middle of the 19th century to the present century, the continent has been mercilessly partitioned by the imperialistic urges of the nations of the European continent.

The people of the African continent are eagerly awaiting the day when the Axis Powers of Japan, Germany and Italy will crush out the British and American influences from their sphere and participate in the construction of a New World Order.

In this connection, the Union of South Africa occupies a very unique position. It is the only European-race country in Africa. In South Africa alone, the negro population is about 6,500,000 as against only about 2,000,000 whites. Moreover, these South African negros are more spiritually and mentally advanced than others of their same race.

Although the racial problem of South Africa is complicated politically, economically, socially and culturally the whites generally hold the upper hand over the black race. But this racial problem is not just a problem of conflict between the white and the black races. Her other major problems are (1) that 2/3 of the white population of 2,000,000 comprise Boer lineage, with the remaining 1/3 mostly of British descent, and the conflict which arises from these two white races is quite severe; (2) that there are approximately 200,000 Indians living in South Africa, and because of their race, they are subjected to various economic and social discriminations; (3) that there are about 800,000 black and white half-breeds called "Cape-Karoos"; and (4) there are considerable number of Chinese half-breeds whose descendants were brought into South Africa years ago to work in the fabulous gold mines.

It is interesting to note that "Cape-Karoos" are predominant in the Cape Province and that before the law, they are treated a little better than the negros. But the Europeans themselves regard them as no different from any other colored race and treat them so. "Cape-Karoos" are so deeply hurt by the discriminations. Such is the maze of racial conflict in South Africa today.

Running parallel with this racial conflict is another important factor which cannot be overlooked. It is the conflict of two different political ideals: the ideal of the British Imperialists, who desire to remain under British sovereignty and the Complete Independents, who desire complete political freedom from Britain. The latter faction is composed of nationalistic Boers who proudly call themselves "Africans."

Sighted in 1486

It was in 1486 that Bartholomew Diaz sighted the southern tip of South Africa and christened it "Cape of Storm" because of the exceedingly strong gale which prevailed there. But later, King John the Second of Portugal renamed it "Cape of Good Hope." Those who read the history of South Africa cannot help but sympathize with the Boers for their desperate struggle against the capitalistic Englishmen during the early part of the 19th century. The simple and honest, sturdy and hardy Boers, who were attached to the soil, as farmers and pastoralists were gradually exploited and oppressed by English traders and capitalists. The Boers were driven from the Cape of Good Hope area to north and east till they finally rose in rebellion against the British. The Boer War broke out in 1899, but Boers were defeated and they surrendered on May 31, 1902.

In 1910 England devised an ingenious plan of conciliatory measures, whereby it established the Union of South Africa under an autonomous form of government. Two Boer citizens who cooperated with the British and exerted much effort toward the organization of the new Government were General Lewis Botha and J. Christian Smuts. General Botha became the first Prime Minister of the new Dominion under the Union Jack while Smuts occupied the office of Deputy Prime Minister. From then on, both of these men became adherents of British Imperialism.

Premier Botha was a man of extremely high virtue and benevolent character. His subordinates and his own countrymen respected and beloved him. Soon after the termination of the Boer War, England realized that without the cooperation of General Botha, the task of pacifying and guiding the Boers would be almost impossible. Some historians say that General Botha compromised with the British government because he was concerned over the welfare of the Boers, while on the other hand, the British utilized General Botha's gentlemanly manners to solidify the British Empire.

National Party Founded

Infuriated over Botha's and Smuts' compromise with the British, General J.B.M. Hertzog organized the National Party. Since the founding of this Party, it has continued to carry out indepedence movements within the limits of the law.

Unlike Canada and Australia, South Africa is not a country which was established by the descendants of English colonists who migrated there. Instead, a large majority of the white race is a race which did not originate from an English stock. In this respect, this race is similar to the Irish race, and like the Irishmen and Indians the Boers are naturally anti-British.

But the following reasons can be given why such a strong anti-British people as the Boers have not conducted a more vigorous campaign against the British domination: (1) that it already has an autonomous form of government; (2) that an Anglofied Boer, General Smuts, still has a stranglehold grip on the Government; and (3) that they have no nationalistic leader, such as Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Ireland, to lead the populace. Of course there is General Hertzog, but he is considered to be a moderate man with a conciliatory attitude. Nevertheless, in a not too far-off future, a drastic change is not at all impossible.

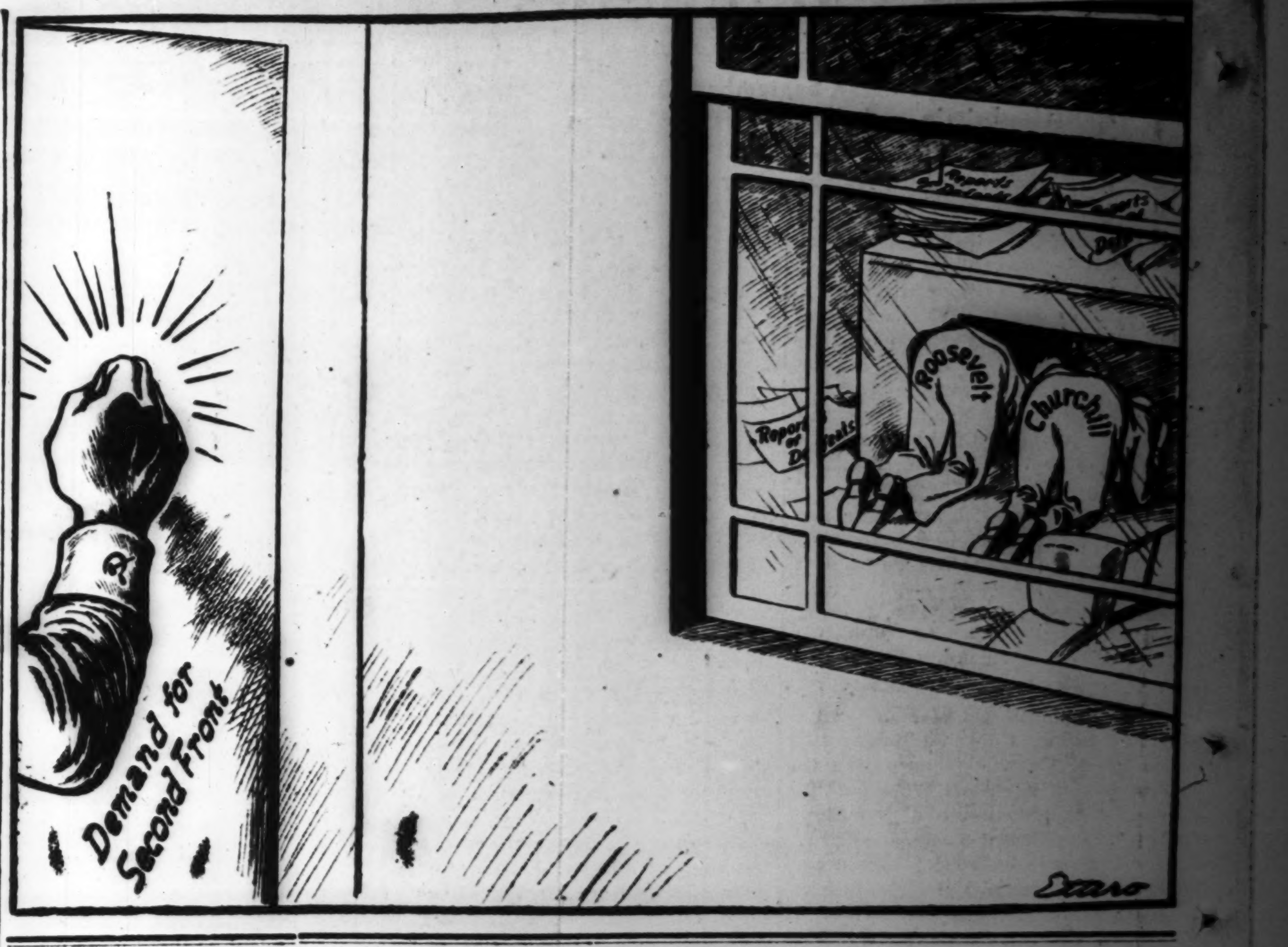
For many years General Hertzog led his Party on the round-about policies and even compromised with General Smuts in order to attain certain benefits. In 1934, when he was Prime Minister, he cooperated with Smuts to form a Coalition Cabinet and, a little later, he combined his National Party with Smuts' South African Party to form the United Party. Those two compromises were Hertzog's greatest political defeats.

When the war broke out between Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939, Prime Minister General Hertzog submitted to the South African Parliament a motion which proposed a modified form of neutrality for the Union of South Africa during the duration of the war. The motion was vigorously opposed by General Smuts, the then Deputy Prime Minister, and his followers. So Prime Minister General Hertzog resigned his post and General Smuts became his successor. As soon as General Smuts was sworn in as the new Prime Minister, he led his Government to declare war against Germany on September 6, 1939.

But a year later, General Hertzog announced his resignation from the Parliament to return to private life but in June, 1941, he reappeared in the public limelight by advocating an immediate withdrawal of South Africa from the war. He declared that the youths of South Africa were being sacrificed needlessly and that the war was leading the country to destruction.

Today, General Hertzog is aligned with Dr. D. F. Malan, a prominent member of the Senate and one of the leaders of the old National Party, to advocate for the establishment of the Republic of South Africa. Dr. Malan is a political arch-enemy of General Smuts.

Japan's present sacred mission for the establishment of a Greater East Asia for the Asiatics is well understood and sympathatized by this up and coming leader of the Boers, Dr. Malan. Moreover, it is obvious that when the Axis Powers have crushed the British influences, the Boers' dream of a free South Africa for the South Africans, too, will be realized.



THE IMPERIAL ARMY IN ACTION ON THE EAST ASIAN FRONT

By Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshi[illegible]
(from Dai-Toa Senshi)

The Burma Campaign

In the Battle for Burma, it was more a struggle against nature than against the enemy. In their drive, the Japanese Forces had to penetrate almost impassable mountains, jungle, scorching plateau, across fast moving currents. By day and by night, the troops marched on over mountain and jungle trails which were only wide enough for a single column of soldiers to march, and the ground sagged almost at every foot.

Added to these difficulties, the officers and men were constantly exposed to unbearable heat, rain and disease of many kinds.

Describing the entry of the Japanese Forces into Rangoon on March 9th, one war correspondent reported as follows:

"The men were in a state of near prostration through sheer exhaustion. Many were ready to collapse on the road. Ever since March 2nd, after successfully crossing the Sittang River, they have been on the march constantly with hardly any rest. They have successfully concluded the first phase of the Burma Campaign, and the joy and triumphant feeling overtook them. Their weary faces were illuminated by radiant tears streaming from both eyes."

Burmese Topography

Let us open a map of Burma and reexamine the terrain of the country. The northern, eastern and western frontiers of Burma are surrounded by tall mountain ranges, and the south opens into the Bay of Bengal. Through the numerous ravines, gorges and valleys, streams unite into three major rivers that enter into the ocean. In the central section of the country a flat region runs from north to south. This embraces the Rangoon-Mandalay area which is the nucleus of Burma.

The high mountains which originate in Yunnan run southward and southwestward into Burma. The Arakan mountains run westerly toward India. The eastern border is marked by a plateau about 1,000 meters in elevation, and this runs southward down the Malay Peninsula.

There are three principal rivers in Burma. Namely, they are from the eastern border, the Salween, Sittang, and Irrawaddy. The affluences of Salween begin in Yunnan, and run southward through the high Shan mountains, down through Moulmein and enters into Bartaban Bay. The Salween River flows through deep gorges and as a result its current is very fast. Even flat-bottom boats cannot readily cross the fast moving water.

Sittang runs between the Irrawaddy and Salween. In comparison with the other two rivers, Sittang is much smaller, but toward the coast, this river runs through a flat land, the Irrawaddy Delta. The Irrawaddy Delta is Burma's life-line, and was the enemy's natural defense line.

These rivers were in the line of Japanese advance, and to the enemy they served as natural defense lines, but to the Japanese Forces, they were tremendous, but not unconquerable, barriers.

The monsoon season sets in from April and lasts until September, and rainfall during this period is very heavy. And, during the summer which lasts from March to May, the heat is terrific.

The elongated country runs from north to south from sub-tropical to tropical zone, and because of the peculiar geographical conditions, the climate likewise varies to a great extent, according to the locality.

Enemy Always Retreated

In the face of these geographical difficulties, the Japanese Forces fought the enemy. The feature of the Burma Campaign, even from the initial stage, was that whenever the Japanese Forces advanced, the enemy always retreated, and when the enemy did counter the Japanese attacks, he was always defeated.

As the Japanese Forces have proved in the Malay Campaign, they are excellent jungle fighters. By creeping, crawling on hands and knees, by swinging from vine to vine, the Japanese troops constantly appeared at a point least expected by the enemy and took them by surprise.

The strategy employed by the Japanese has been to defeat a large enemy force with the least number of men. And, to this end, the Japanese tactics have been to disregard completely all operational difficulties. In the course of advance, when they come to an impasse, the Japanese would open up new roads, they would scale precipices a thousand meters high and effect almost impossible river crossings.

In the Burma Campaign, had the Japanese preferred open roads for their advance, a big force would have been required against a small enemy force who was well entrenched in excellent natural defenses. Instead, the Japanese, relatively small in number, struck from many directions.

The first land operation against the enemy in the Battle for Burma was against Victoria Point, a strategic point on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula. After occupying this point, the Japanese continued to advance northward, and subsequently took Tavoy. From here, they pushed on toward Moulmein in concert with the main Japanese Force which crossed the frontier, and overran Tennaserim. This two-way attack reduced Moulmein on January 29th. The Japanese continued their advance, and on February 10th, they occupied Martaban, and reached the eastern bank of the Sittang River.

General Offensive Begins

On March 2nd, the Japanese High Command issued an order for the commencement of the general offensive against Rangoon. That night, in a full moon, the Japanese Forces poured across the Sittang, and immediately pushed on with their attack toward Pegu.

Describing the advance toward Rangoon, one war correspondent wrote as follows:

"Their mission was to break through the enemy, and at the same time approach Rangoon unnoticed by the enemy. A unit of the Japanese Forces after successfully crossing Sittang, in one stroke overran the 25-mile plateau beyond the river, and quietly took cover in the mountains beyond the Burma Railway.

"The road was dusty and it sagged at every foot. Most of the time, they were trodding on dry rice paddies. Because of the torrid heat, the throats of the soldiers became unbearably dry, but not a drop of water

(Continued on Page 8)